

The Hebrew.

—וחי עולם נתע בתובינו— The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

VOL. V.—NO. 51.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 27

The Hebrew

PHILIP JACOBY, PUBLISHER,
CONRAD JACOBY, Business Manager.

Publication Office, 420 Montgomery Street, between
California and Sacramento.

THE HEBREW is furnished to subscribers in San
Francisco, at 50 cents per month, payable to the
Carrier.

THE HEBREW will be forwarded to any part of the
State or Territories, at \$5 per annum; \$3 for six
months; \$1.50 for three months.

ADVERTISING.—For each square (8 lines
or less, nonpareil), one insertion, \$1; for one month,
\$2.50.

Resolutions (not to exceed 25 lines) \$5; each
additional line 25 cents. Resolutions from the
interior must be pre-paid to insure insertion.

All communications and correspondence
to be addressed to PHILIP JACOBY, PUBLISHER THE
HEBREW, San Francisco.

REMOVED.

The office of the HEBREW is now located at
No. 420 Montgomery street, between Cali-
fornia and Sacramento.

THE ORDEAL IN ASIA AND AFRICA.

If an ancient error be indeed a thing for love, as the poet asserts, trial by ordeal should stand high in the affections of mankind, since its antiquity is beyond all question. However absurd such a method of testing truth and falsehood may be, it has at least the merit of simplicity; making, as it does, a pair of scales, a piece of iron, a mouthful of food, or a bowl, of liquor, do duty for witnesses, counsel, and jury; may, not unfrequently supersede the executioner himself. Nor is scriptural warranty lacking to justify its use; for the great Jewish lawgiver decreed that when the spirit of jealousy came upon a man, filling him with doubts of his wife's fidelity, although he had no evidence wherewith to justify his suspicion, the priest should administer 'the bitter water that causeth the curse' to the suspected wife, whose body would swell and her flesh rot if she had gone astray, while the draught would prove a beneficent one if her jealous lord accused her wrongfully.

Neither its scriptural justification, its antiquity, nor its simplicity, has enabled the ordeal to keep the place it once held in European codes; but it still flourishes in Asia and Africa as it flourished a thousand years ago, when a traveler wrote: 'In the Indies, when a man accuses another of a crime punishable with death, the custom is to ask the accused if he is willing to go through the trial by fire, and if he answers in the affirmative, they heat a piece of iron red hot. This done, they bid him stretch forth his hand, and upon it when they put seven leaves of a certain tree, and upon those leaves they put the red hot iron, and in this condition he walks backward and forward for some time, and then throws off the iron. Immediately after this, they put his hand in a leather bag, which they seal with the prince's seal; and if at the end of three days he appears and declares that he has suffered no hurt, they order him to take out his hand, when, if no sign of fire is visible, they declare him innocent, and his accuser is condemned to pay a sum of gold as a fine. Sometimes they boil water in a caldron till it is so hot that no one can touch it; then they throw an iron ring into it, and command the person accused to thrust his hand down and bring out the ring. I saw a man who did this, and received no manner of hurt.'

The Hindus acknowledge nine ordeals as orthodox (differing in danger according to the enormity of the offence or the caste of the criminal), the trial by rice, by the cosha, by fire, by water, by boiling oil, by red hot iron, by the balance, by poison, and by images. In cases of trivial theft, the rice ordeal is employed; in this the suspected thief has merely to chew some dry rice that has been weighed with the salgram or sacred stone, and spit it out upon pippal leaves, when, if he has been justly accused, the grain will appear stained with blood, or as dry as when he put it in his mouth. When the author of 'Oriental Memoirs' was puzzled to account for the disappearance of his plate-chest, he yielded to the solicitations of his native servants, and tried the detective powers of divination. The name of each servant was contained in a ball of some unbuoyant substance, and the balls thrown together into a vessel of water; one, and one only, rose to the surface, which upon examination was found to contain the name of Harrabhy, the gardener. He vehemently protested his innocence, but was the only individual who objected to the rice ordeal being tried there and then. Spite of his objections, he was compelled, like the rest, to put few grains of raw rice in his mouth; but he could only convert it into a dry powder, and was unanimously found guilty. Next morning he confessed the verdict was deserved, and told where he had hidden the missing property.

In the trial by the cosha or image water, the criminal drinks three draughts of water in which certain sacred images have been washed; and if he lives through a fortnight afterward without being visited by some dreadful calamity from the act of the Deity or of the king, his innocence is considered established.

The ordeal of the balance is reserved for women and children, the aged, blind, lame, and sick of the stronger sex, and the favored Brahmins. Previous to going through this ceremony, it is necessary that both the accused and the officiating priest should fast for twenty-four hours. The former then bathes in holy water, prayers are offered up, and oblations presented to fire. The beam of the balance is then adjusted, the cord fixed, and the truth of the scales tested. The priests prostrate themselves before the balance, repeating sundry incantations while the accused is being carefully weighed. After the lapse of six minutes the accusation, written on a piece of paper, is bound on the prisoner's head, and he invokes his senseless judge in the following terms: 'Thou, O Balance, art the mansion of truth; thou wast sufficiently contrived by the deities; declare the truth therefore, O giver of success, and clear

me from all suspicion. If I am guilty, O venerable as my own mother, then sink me down; but if innocent, raise me aloft.' A second weighing follows; and should he prove heavier than before, he is condemned as guilty; a result following also upon any accident happening to the apparatus; but if tried in the balance and found wanting in weight, he goes forth a free and acquitted man.

The trial by fire consists in walking barefooted into a mass of burning pippal leaves; or, as in Siam, in a pit filled with burning coals; in that of boiling oil, the accused has to thrust his hand into a vessel of hot oil.

The hot iron ordeal is of a more ceremonious character. Nine circles, sixteen fingers in diameter, and the same measurement between them, are drawn upon the ground. The hands of the accused are first rubbed with rice in the husk, and carefully examined to note any existing marks upon them; seven pippal leaves are then bound with seven threads upon each hand, and the priest gives him a red hot iron bar to carry as he steps in turn from circle to circle, taking care of one of his feet is always within one of them, until on reaching the eighth circle, he gets rid of his hot encumbrance by throwing it into the last of the circles, so as to burn some grass left therein for the purpose. His hands are then examined, and if the iron has left no marks behind it, he is open to receive the congratulations of his friends. Ha-ge-naar, who visited Japan in the early part of the seventeenth century, witnessed a Japanese variation of this ordeal, in which a reputed thief held in his hand a piece of very thin paper bearing painted representations of three monstrous deities, on which a piece of red hot iron was placed, consuming the paper, but leaving the man's hand uninjured and unmarked.

More curious still is the Hindu water ordeal.

The accused stands in water reaching nearly to his waist, attended by a Brahmin, staff in hand. A soldier shoots three arrows from a cane bow, and one man hurries to pick up the furthermost shaft; as he takes it from the ground, another runs toward him from the water's edge; at the same moment the ordealist grasps the Brahmin's staff, and dives under water, remaining there until the two arrow-fletchers return. If he raises his head or any part of his body above the surface of the water before the arrow is delivered to the Brahman, the accusation is considered proved, and he suffers accordingly. In Pegu, they simplify matters, merely driving a stake into the bed of the river, of which accused and accuser take hold, plunging together under water; and he who remains immersed the longest is held to have truth on his side.

There are two ways of administering the ordeal by poison; in the one, the accused eats a mixture of white arsenic and butter; and in the other, a hooded snake is put into a deep earthen pot with a ring or coin, which the accused has to recover without receiving any injury from the puffed reptile.

In the trial by images, no immediate danger is incurred. Two images—one of silver, called Dharma, or the genius of Justice, and one of clay or iron, called Adharma—are placed in a jar; the drawing out of the first being equivalent to a verdict of not guilty. When the images are not procurable, pictures of them on white and black cloth, rolled in dirt, are substituted, and prove equally efficacious.

When disputes arise in Borneo, the Dyaks abide by the decision of their elders; and these, when the evidence is so conflicting as to render it difficult to decide upon which side right lies, refer the disputants to the trial by ordeal, both complainant and defendant running equal risk. Sometimes two pieces of salt are placed in water, and the owner of the piece declaring first, loses the cause; or a couple of land shells are placed on a plate, and lime-juice squeezed over them; the shell that moves first declaring the guilt or innocence of the person represented, according as motion or rest has been chosen to decide the knotty point. Sometimes each provides a wax taper of a certain size; the two tapers are lighted at the same moment, and whichever is extinguished first, extinguishes the hopes of its owner. But the method most in favor with the Dyaks is the simple one of the disputants plunging their heads under water together; the first to put his face to take breath losing the case thereby.

In Africa where humanity is at its worst, and godless races of men are the rule, the ordeal in its cruel shape is universally practised. When Father Dos Santos tried his skill at christianising the Kaffirs, he found them full of faith in their three ordeals—the exqua, lusse, and calung. The first named consisted in licking a bar of red hot iron; the second, in drinking a bowl of poison, bringing instant death to the guilty; and in the third, the accused drank a bitter beverage, the smallest quantity of which sufficed to choke him, if he deserved it. The good Father himself seems to have had no doubts of the justice of the verdicts given by these several ordeals, nor could he consistently impugn them, seeing that he believed in the existence of a well in Sardinia, the water of which deprived of sight any one guilty of theft or falsehood, while it strengthened the eyesight of the innocent. Melville mentions several ordeals in vogue among the natives of Congo, such as passing a red hot iron over the naked leg; drinking water in which hot iron had been quenched; putting a soft banana root into the delinquent's mouth, that would infallibly stick to his teeth if he were guilty; and administering a composition of serpent's flesh and the juice of herbs, called bolungo, that caused the guilty one to swoon away. In another, a wizard took a long woolen or linen thread, and holding one end himself, gave the other to the supposed thief; he then applied a red hot iron to the middle of the thread; and if it burned, which was not very unlikely, the accused had to make good the article stolen. Equally simple was the manner of settling disputes as to the ownership of property. 'Two obstinate fellows are at law together, and the truth being hard to be got out of them, the judge summons them both to appear before him, where being come, he fixes to each of their foreheads a sea shell, and at the same time commands them to bow down their heads; and he that the shell first drops from is taken for the liar.'

The natives of death-dealing Sierra Leone have boundless faith in the judicial powers of an infusion called red water, possessing violent emetic and purgative properties. Supposing Quashee is suspected of bewitching a neighbor, or accused of mistaking somebody else's belongings for his own, he betakes himself to the nearest town, and informs the head-man that he wishes to drink the red water there. If the head-man is agreeable, Quashee takes up his quarters in the town, keeping himself as private as possible for two or three months, until he receives the regular three days' notice of the day of trial. The trial takes place in the open air, in the most public manner. The accused having fasted for twelve hours, takes his place on a stool some three feet high, standing on a number of fresh plantain leaves, with one hand resting on his thigh, and the other held up in the air. A circle, eight feet in diameter, is then drawn round the stool, into which the public are forbidden to intrude. The ceremony begins by the ring being entered by the concocter of the red water, carrying the necessary ingredients—a brass pan, a pestle and mortar, and a large calabash. After exhibiting the bark, and ostentatiously washing his hands and his tools, the operator sets to work at grinding the bark into powder, mixing it with water in the pan, and stirring it until it froths, when it is pronounced fit for use. Certain prayers are pronounced, and Quashee solemnly enjoined to confess his guilt; he declines, and the ceremony proceeds. Washing his mouth, that all may see he has nothing therein, he eats a little rice, and calls down curses upon his own head if he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge. The red water is then handed to him, about half a pint at a time, and drunk quickly if possible; the dose being repeated eight, ten, twelve, or sixteen times, until the rice is ejected from the stomach upon the plantain leaves. If that desirable consummation be effected, Quashee is again a free man, and more than that, is held in high honor for the remainder of his life, as one who has drunk the red water. Should the draught prove ineffectual, he receives the punishment allotted for his offence; but if, unluckily, the red water acts as a purgative—the 'spoiling of the red water,' as it is termed—he is punished by being sold into slavery. Sometimes he contrives to escape this in his own person, but in such case, the punishment hangs over his descendants; and a young fellow may be sold as slave because his grandfather or grandmother spoiled the red water years before he came into the world.

The ordeal of red water, or something equivalent to it, is practised by all the negro tribes north of the Zambesi. The Barotse content themselves with administering the liquor to a dog or a cock, but such consideration for humanity is uncommon. In Angola, the infusion is virulently poisonous, and hundreds perish by it every year; indeed, the accused has no chance of escaping, for, should his stomach prove rebellious, and reject the poison, the accused has only to reiterate the charge, and the dose is repeated until his enemy dies. The wives of an African chieftain hold their lives by a very precarious tenure, for if their lord and master takes it into his head that any of his henchmen have bewitched him—a fancy such gentleman are apt to take upon the slightest provocation—he sends for the witch-doctor, and while that important individual is concocting his gole, or maula, or whatever the infusion may be called, the wives are turned out in the fields, and not permitted to break their fast till they have gone through the ordeal; that is, drunk a certain quantity of the horrid stuff with one hand held to heaven; those who vomit the noxious draught being declared good and true wives, the less fortunate ones being forthwith burned; yet such is the faith of the sex in the truth of the trial, that if the slightest imputation is cast upon one of them, she eagerly clamors to be put to the test. The men too are equally ready. 'If you doubt my word,' said the Manganja chief Chibisa, when Dr. Livingstone ventured to denounce at accepting his assurances that he had never made war unjustly, 'give me the maula to drink!' His confidence, however, was not to be so much wounded, as that he had drunk it again and again, with flattering results. Nor was he a solitary instance, for when Livingstone arrived at the fort of Mount Zomba, he found the people drinking, dancing, and drumming, to celebrate their chieftain having passed successfully through the same trial.

Equatorial Africa, the ordeal drink is a poisonous draught called maboundon, which helps materially to thin the population. The equatorial savage can hardly believe in any great man dying a natural death; he must have been bewitched by somebody; so, when a chief dies, the fetish-man has to find out who is responsible for the untoward event, and for his reputation's sake, he is sure to find out that somebody bewitched the dead man; and whenever he names, is compelled to drink the maboundon. M. Du Chaillu saw three unfortunate women succumb to the fatal test, and as they fell, their heads were struck off; and upon another occasion, had the pleasure of witnessing three young men escape, but only after a dreadful struggle with the poison. 'I have seen,' says that enterprising traveler, 'a poor drinker fall down dead, with blood gushing from eyes and nose and mouth, in five minutes.' It is not surprising that many negroes run away from home never to return rather than risk such a 'lickering up.' The witch-doctors possess the secret of drinking the maboundon with impunity, although they become mad drunk under its influence; but their ravings are received as inspirations, and respected accordingly. A Camma doctor, one Olonga, drank the horrid maboundon root was scraped into a bowl, and a pint of water poured upon it; in a minute or so, fermentation took place, and the water became tinted with red. As soon as the fermentation subsided, Olonga advanced and emptied the bowl at a draught. In five minutes his eyes were bloodshot, his speech grew thick, his limbs twitched convulsively, he staggered about and babbled wildly in the air. 'This was the moment of inspiration, and questions poured upon him; but the doctor was too hopelessly drunk to answer. While this was going on,

the people sitting round beat the ground with their sticks as they sang:

If he is a witch, let the maboundon kill him;

If he is not, let the maboundon go out!

The tangena of Madagascar is another poison ordeal through which intended victims sometimes pass unscathed. In 1860, the governor of Mamajara accused certain individuals, of whom he wished to get rid of, of violating the law forbidding Christian worship. Accused and accuser were summoned to the capital, to abide the test of the tangena. In this instance it was tried vicariously, the supposed Christians being represented by three of the queen's slaves, who drank the poison without injuring themselves; it was then given to a dog, and he too survived the trial. This was conclusive. The accused was liberated, and the governor, hoisted with his own petard, was put to death. This ordeal was afterwards abolished by Radama II., who, as he struggled in the hands of his assassins, was able to say what few savage kings could: 'I have shed no blood.'

Nowhere in Africa do we now find anything like the smoke ordeal existing in the Canaries when the Guanches peopled the famous Fortune Isles, and used upon one occasion to settle the right to the throne. In the year 1377, King John of Castile sent a fleet under Martin de Avendano to ravage the coasts of England and France. The fleet was dispersed by adverse winds, and the admiral's ship took refuge at Lancerota, where the Spaniards received a hearty welcome. Avendano became a guest at the King's palace, and made himself so agreeable to his entertainer's wife, that a half-Spanish princess was added to the royal family. The Princess Yeo afterwards became the wife of one who eventually acquired the crown, and bore him a son; but when the time came for the latter to succeed his father, the Guanches disputed his right to the throne, on the ground that his mother was not of noble blood, being the daughter of a stranger. A council was held, and it was resolved to shut up Yeo with three female slaves in the house of King Gonzanu, and there smoke them. By the advice of a friendly old woman, Yeo contrived to conceal a large sponge moistened with water in the room, and when the smoke became troublesome he held it to her mouth and nostrils; and so it came to pass that when the door was opened, her companions were found dead; but Yeo stepped triumphantly out of the chamber, to be at once declared noble and legitimate, and seen her son acknowledged as the rightful monarch of the Islands.—Chamber's Journal.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES IN MACAO.—Prior to entering the bridal palanquin—for there is one expressly used on these occasions, more or less decorated and gilt, according to the wealth and station of the parties—the bride is made to walk over a small cauldron of burning charcoal. At the same time her mother presents her with a handful of rice, her last meal under the paternal roof, the farewells are said, the partings are over, and the young girl enters her chair. On reaching the house of the intended bridegroom, the bride is shown to a room where are deposited the boxes containing her trousseau, etc., upon one of which she sits to receive her 'future' closely veiled; and so it came to pass that when the door was opened, her husband was found dead; but Yeo stepped triumphantly out of the chamber, to be at once declared noble and legitimate, and seen her son acknowledged as the rightful monarch of the Islands.—Chamber's Journal.

MANNERS AND MANNERISM.—'Men's behavior,' observes Bacon, 'should be like their dresses, not too straight or point-device, but free for exercise or motion.' There can be no general fellowship between affable, courteous people and your stiff-backed formalists, while the intercourse of the latter with one another necessarily dull and dreary to the last degree. They can no more enjoy society in their straight jackets of cold reserve, than a wretch in the crowd around him. Whoever desires to make friends should be cordial and conciliatory. Nobody cares for automatic men and women—human fantoccini who seem to go by clock-work, and want oiling at that. The error of utter reserve should be avoided, too, but it is less repulsive than its opposite, but it is less infinitely more mischievous. A man had better seal up his thoughts and feelings in his own breast, than sputter them forth, in season and out of season, to everybody he meets. Such incontinency of speech is sure to make the person guilty of it unpopular, and to create general embarrassment and alarm in the circle in which he moves.

A GOOD CHARACTER.—A good character is to a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building on it; he can well build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity—a helping hand will never be wanted; but let a single part be defective, and you go on a hazard, amidst doubt and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built up in it in ruin. Without a good character, poverty is a curse; with it scarcely any evil. Happiness cannot exist where good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, and that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothed in the vale of years, centres in and is derived from a good character. Therefore, acquire this as the first and most valuable good.

The liberty of the press has been somewhat interfered with in an unexpected manner in Italy. An ex-officer of the ex-King of Italy has shot at the editor of a journal on account of an article published by him. Fortunately the murderous attempt was fruitless.

THE SPANISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT have suppressed all convents and monasteries established during the last thirty years. They have adopted the French decimal system of coinage.

RABBI JOSHUA AND THE EMPEROR.

Rabbi Joshua, the son of Chananya, was invited by the Emperor of Rome to come to the imperial palace. And when he arrived there, the Emperor took him aside confidentially, and said:

"Rabbi, I have sent for thee to ask thee a favor. I have heard much of thy God, the God of Israel, who I am told, is so great and good, and powerful; and I would fain look upon him; so now, Rabbi, tell me how I can see thy God."

"Sire," replied Rabbi Joshua, "You ask an impossibility. No mortal eye can see my God."

But the Emperor would not be so easily satisfied. For had he not seen hundreds of other gods—images of wood and stone, and metal.

And so he thought the Rabbi was deceiving him.

"Come," said the Emperor, in a half coaxing manner. "I know, indeed, thou art a very learned man, skilled in the knowledge of earthly and heavenly things; and if thou wilt, I know thou canst well show me thy God."

"Sire," replied the Rabbi, "I have given thee my answer. Ask me not an impossibility."

"Nay," exclaimed the Emperor, full indignant, "but indeed thou shalt and must do my will; so show me at once thy God."

The Rabbi knew how easily his imperial master might be provoked, and said:

"Come, Sire, with me, and I will try to show Him to thee."

And he took him out into the palace garden.

It was a splendid summer-day. The sky was clear; not even the smallest cloud was to be seen in the blue vault of heaven. The sun's bright rays illuminated the whole scene with brilliant splendor; never, perhaps, did the face of nature look fairer to the Emperor's sight.

MIMI'S SIN.

[CONCLUDED]

"I replied, rather dryly, that Rene was very kind, and that I knew it. And Rene colored, and bit his lip, and gave me a doubtful look. He need not have feared me. I could not be very angry with him, poor young fellow. I am sure he meant to be very wise, but Fate was too much for him. He could have resisted Mimi, charming and naughty though she was, if the unkindness of his mother and sisters had not thrown her upon him. If he was not gentle to her how would she fare? if he did not love her a little who would? I saw a good deal of the family about this time, and I wondered at their folly and blindness. By always attacking Mimi they compelled Rene to defend her; by bringing up all her faults they made him feel that Mimi young, pretty, and spite her waywardness—now much subdued—amiable and loving. But though he was very kind, kinder than was wise for either, he was not always with his young relation. Rene had a good deal to do and to see to, and whilst he was away the war against Mimi went on, rather cruelly at times. She bore it bravely; she never complained to Rene; but she got so pale and thin, that I at length asked her to come and spend some time with me, by way of change. She accepted eagerly, and within a few days Mimi had got back her rosy cheeks and her bright eyes.

"Rene came to see us daily. Mimi's face grew radiant whenever he entered the room; but though Rene had not the fortitude to deny himself these visits, they did not make him happy. Mimi had no wishes and no hopes; but Rene, who knew what ailed him, found it hard, I dare say, to curb his. The sad way in which he looked at this young girl, when she was not observing him, went to my heart. Oh! to be a good fairy I thought and bless these two!"

"Matters had been going on so for some time, when Rene came in one evening wet and tired. He looked very blank on finding me alone. Mimi was confined to her room with a bad cold, and I told him so at once. Rene became uneasy. Was I sure it was only a cold? Quite sure, I replied; then I said suddenly:

"Rene you are in love with Mimi."

"The color deepened in Rene's dark cheek, but he was too proud and too loyal to deny."

"'Yes,' he said a little desperately, 'I am; but what about it? I shall never marry her.'

"Would she not have you, Rene?"

"I shall never ask her," he answered gloomily.

"Why not?"

"How can I?" he exclaimed, impatiently.

"I am poor and she is penniless. My mother and my three sisters, poor things, will never forgive her. Mademoiselle Jerome's five hundred thousand francs, and I cannot leave them for her. Suppose I take my share, and bid them take theirs, I thereby condemn them to penury, to ruin, perhaps, for what do they know about farming? and I cannot keep a wife and family on what is left to me. Oh! if I were not tied to the Grandsire property by honor and duty! I exclaimed the poor young man, starting up and walking up and down the room in a fever; 'If I could only earn money in some way or other, and marry my little Mimi some day! But I cannot—I cannot!'"

"I confess I thought so too. I could see no issue to Rene's troubles. I could not advise him to marry Mimi, and condemn himself to poverty and domestic discord. I could only advise him to try and forget her. But Rene shook his head as he sat down once more. Forget Mimi! no he could not do that.

"It was her being so naughty that did it all," he said, with a heavy sigh. "She was so sorry, and my sisters, poor things, were so unkind, I had to take her part and defend her. I pitied her from my heart, and pity turned into love before I knew how or why; and now I cannot conquer it. I think of Mimi morning, noon, and night. I think of her as she is; so pretty, so poor, so charming, spite all her faults. How can I forget her, when the only happiness she can hope for in this world, must come to her through me? I am father and brother to her, as you know. She is what the world would call a burden upon me; no man will ever come to woe and take her away. Who has seen, who knows, and who alas! would have her? I am her first, and I shall be Mimi's last lover; and yet I must never say to her, 'Mimi, I love you very dearly.' I must not even try to make her fond of me, though I cannot help seeing that it would be very easy to do so. When my mother and my sisters have got reconciled to this last matter, she must come back to us and to the old life. And I must go on loving her and not telling it; till, may be, some day when I am a grey old bachelor, and she is a little old maid, I shall say to her, 'Mimi, you never knew it—but I loved you all these years!'"

"Rene said all this very ruefully, bending forward with his feet on the fender and his eyes on the fire. This silent celibacy was not a cheerful prospect for a man of twenty-five. I thought he found it hard and I said so. Yes it was hard, he confessed it; but possibly, he gravely added; and I believe it would have been possible to him, with his pride and his high sense of honor, only Providence did not choose to put him to the proof."

"I should have been an old maid, for I have always been fond of story-telling or of letter-writing. When I cannot have the one, I turn to the other as a matter of course. Mimi knew all my stories; and having one of her own just then, a story which I could read in her bright eyes and radiant smiles whenever Rene appeared, she did not care so much for a old woman's tales. Not that she knew what siled her, little simpleton, for Mimi's great charm was to be both shrewd and naive, as clever children are, but being very deep in the most interesting chapter of her life about that time, she gave my old faded histories of bygone women and men, and dead loves and sorrows, a dull unheeding ear. So, being balked of a listener, I took to a correspondent and wrote off Mimi's story to one of my Paris friends. This was about the time that Mimi's visit to me was drawing to a close, and my friend's answer came on the evening of the very day that Mimi had left me. It was a wonderful answer, and related many wonderful things, all concerning Mimi. I read it three times over before I could believe in its truth, and when I was at length convinced and converted, and drove off to the Chateau de Grandsire, I felt as the good fairy may feel when she gets up into her fiery car yoked with cloudy dragons to help that charming young prince in delivering that dear little captive princess from the enchanted tower.

"The family had done dinner when I reached Grandsire. I went up to the salon at once. I am bound to say that the Grandsires all looked very dismal. Madame lay on a couch sunk in the deepest melancholy. I fancy the good lady saw toward what end matters were drifting with Rene and Mimi, and had some gloomy anticipations concerning the future. Made-

moiselles sat near their parent, looking irritable and injured, whilst Mimi remained apart, like a little sinner doing penance.

"She sat on the low chair by the fireside; its carved oaken back rose high above her bright head, and as I saw her thus very straight and still, with her hands folded on her lap and her eyes sadly downcast, I thought she looked as quaint and as pretty as a medieval figure in an old illuminated missal. Poor Mimi! I learned later that her reception had not been a cordial one, and that there had even been a passage of arms concerning her at the dinner-table between Rene and his sisters. He was very angry with him, poor young fellow. I am sure he meant to be very wise, but Fate was too much for him. He could have resisted Mimi, charming and naughty though she was, if the unkindness of his mother and sisters had not thrown her upon him. If he was not gentle to her how would she fare? if he did not love her a little who would? I saw a good deal of the family about this time, and I wondered at their folly and blindness. By always attacking Mimi they compelled Rene to defend her; by bringing up all her faults they made him feel that Mimi young, pretty, and spite her waywardness—now much subdued—amiable and loving. But though he was very kind, kinder than was wise for either, he was not always with his young relation. Rene had a good deal to do and to see to, and whilst he was away the war against Mimi went on, rather cruelly at times. She bore it bravely; she never complained to Rene; but she got so pale and thin, that I at length asked her to come and spend some time with me, by way of change. She accepted eagerly, and within a few days Mimi had got back her rosy cheeks and her bright eyes.

"Rene came to see us daily. Mimi's face grew radiant whenever he entered the room; but though Rene had not the fortitude to deny himself these visits, they did not make him happy. Mimi had no wishes and no hopes; but Rene, who knew what ailed him, found it hard, I dare say, to curb his. The sad way in which he looked at this young girl, when she was not observing him, went to my heart. Oh! to be a good fairy I thought and bless these two!"

"Matters had been going on so for some time, when Rene came in one evening wet and tired. He looked very blank on finding me alone. Mimi was confined to her room with a bad cold, and I told him so at once. Rene became uneasy. Was I sure it was only a cold? Quite sure, I replied; then I said suddenly:

"Rene you are in love with Mimi."

"The color deepened in Rene's dark cheek, but he was too proud and too loyal to deny."

"'Yes,' he said a little desperately, 'I am; but what about it? I shall never marry her.'

"Would she not have you, Rene?"

"I shall never ask her," he answered gloomily.

"Why not?"

"How can I?" he exclaimed, impatiently.

"I am poor and she is penniless. My mother and my three sisters, poor things, will never forgive her. Mademoiselle Jerome's five hundred thousand francs, and I cannot leave them for her. Suppose I take my share, and bid them take theirs, I thereby condemn them to penury, to ruin, perhaps, for what do they know about farming? and I cannot keep a wife and family on what is left to me. Oh! if I were not tied to the Grandsire property by honor and duty! I exclaimed the poor young man, starting up and walking up and down the room in a fever; 'If I could only earn money in some way or other, and marry my little Mimi some day! But I cannot—I cannot!'"

"I confess I thought so too. I could see no issue to Rene's troubles. I could not advise him to marry Mimi, and condemn himself to poverty and domestic discord. I could only advise him to try and forget her. But Rene shook his head as he sat down once more. Forget Mimi! no he could not do that.

"It was her being so naughty that did it all," he said, with a heavy sigh. "She was so sorry, and my sisters, poor things, were so unkind, I had to take her part and defend her. I pitied her from my heart, and pity turned into love before I knew how or why; and now I cannot conquer it. I think of Mimi morning, noon, and night. I think of her as she is; so pretty, so poor, so charming, spite all her faults. How can I forget her, when the only happiness she can hope for in this world, must come to her through me? I am father and brother to her, as you know. She is what the world would call a burden upon me; no man will ever come to woe and take her away. Who has seen, who knows, and who alas! would have her? I am her first, and I shall be Mimi's last lover; and yet I must never say to her, 'Mimi, I love you very dearly.' I must not even try to make her fond of me, though I cannot help seeing that it would be very easy to do so. When my mother and my sisters have got reconciled to this last matter, she must come back to us and to the old life. And I must go on loving her and not telling it; till, may be, some day when I am a grey old bachelor, and she is a little old maid, I shall say to her, 'Mimi, you never knew it—but I loved you all these years!'"

"Rene said all this very ruefully, bending forward with his feet on the fender and his eyes on the fire. This silent celibacy was not a cheerful prospect for a man of twenty-five. I thought he found it hard and I said so. Yes it was hard, he confessed it; but possibly, he gravely added; and I believe it would have been possible to him, with his pride and his high sense of honor, only Providence did not choose to put him to the proof."

"I should have been an old maid, for I have always been fond of story-telling or of letter-writing. When I cannot have the one, I turn to the other as a matter of course. Mimi knew all my stories; and having one of her own just then, a story which I could read in her bright eyes and radiant smiles whenever Rene appeared, she did not care so much for a old woman's tales. Not that she knew what siled her, little simpleton, for Mimi's great charm was to be both shrewd and naive, as clever children are, but being very deep in the most interesting chapter of her life about that time, she gave my old faded histories of bygone women and men, and dead loves and sorrows, a dull unheeding ear. So, being balked of a listener, I took to a correspondent and wrote off Mimi's story to one of my Paris friends. This was about the time that Mimi's visit to me was drawing to a close, and my friend's answer came on the evening of the very day that Mimi had left me. It was a wonderful answer, and related many wonderful things, all concerning Mimi. I read it three times over before I could believe in its truth, and when I was at length convinced and converted, and drove off to the Chateau de Grandsire, I felt as the good fairy may feel when she gets up into her fiery car yoked with cloudy dragons to help that charming young prince in delivering that dear little captive princess from the enchanted tower.

"The family had done dinner when I reached Grandsire. I went up to the salon at once. I am bound to say that the Grandsires all looked very dismal. Madame lay on a couch sunk in the deepest melancholy. I fancy the good lady saw toward what end matters were drifting with Rene and Mimi, and had some gloomy anticipations concerning the future. Made-

moiselles sat near their parent, looking irritable and injured, whilst Mimi remained apart, like a little sinner doing penance.

"She sat on the low chair by the fireside; its carved oaken back rose high above her bright head, and as I saw her thus very straight and still, with her hands folded on her lap and her eyes sadly downcast, I thought she looked as quaint and as pretty as a medieval figure in an old illuminated missal. Poor Mimi! I learned later that her reception had not been a cordial one, and that there had even been a passage of arms concerning her at the dinner-table between Rene and his sisters. He was very angry with him, poor young fellow. I am sure he meant to be very wise, but Fate was too much for him. He could have resisted Mimi, charming and naughty though she was, if the unkindness of his mother and sisters had not thrown her upon him. If he was not gentle to her how would she fare? if he did not love her a little who would? I saw a good deal of the family about this time, and I wondered at their folly and blindness. By always attacking Mimi they compelled Rene to defend her; by bringing up all her faults they made him feel that Mimi young, pretty, and spite her waywardness—now much subdued—amiable and loving. But though he was very kind, kinder than was wise for either, he was not always with his young relation. Rene had a good deal to do and to see to, and whilst he was away the war against Mimi went on, rather cruelly at times. She bore it bravely; she never complained to Rene; but she got so pale and thin, that I at length asked her to come and spend some time with me, by way of change. She accepted eagerly, and within a few days Mimi had got back her rosy cheeks and her bright eyes.

"Rene came to see us daily. Mimi's face grew radiant whenever he entered the room; but though Rene had not the fortitude to deny himself these visits, they did not make him happy. Mimi had no wishes and no hopes; but Rene, who knew what ailed him, found it hard, I dare say, to curb his. The sad way in which he looked at this young girl, when she was not observing him, went to my heart. Oh! to be a good fairy I thought and bless these two!"

"Matters had been going on so for some time, when Rene came in one evening wet and tired. He looked very blank on finding me alone. Mimi was confined to her room with a bad cold, and I told him so at once. Rene became uneasy. Was I sure it was only a cold? Quite sure, I replied; then I said suddenly:

"Rene you are in love with Mimi."

"The color deepened in Rene's dark cheek, but he was too proud and too loyal to deny."

"'Yes,' he said a little desperately, 'I am; but what about it? I shall never marry her.'

"Would she not have you, Rene?"

"I shall never ask her," he answered gloomily.

"Why not?"

"How can I?" he exclaimed, impatiently.

"I am poor and she is penniless. My mother and my three sisters, poor things, will never forgive her. Mademoiselle Jerome's five hundred thousand francs, and I cannot leave them for her. Suppose I take my share, and bid them take theirs, I thereby condemn them to penury, to ruin, perhaps, for what do they know about farming? and I cannot keep a wife and family on what is left to me. Oh! if I were not tied to the Grandsire property by honor and duty! I exclaimed the poor young man, starting up and walking up and down the room in a fever; 'If I could only earn money in some way or other, and marry my little Mimi some day! But I cannot—I cannot!'"

"I confess I thought so too. I could see no issue to Rene's troubles. I could not advise him to marry Mimi, and condemn himself to poverty and domestic discord. I could only advise him to try and forget her. But Rene shook his head as he sat down once more. Forget Mimi! no he could not do that.

"It was her being so naughty that did it all," he said, with a heavy sigh. "She was so sorry, and my sisters, poor things, were so unkind, I had to take her part and defend her. I pitied her from my heart, and pity turned into love before I knew how or why; and now I cannot conquer it. I think of Mimi morning, noon, and night. I think of her as she is; so pretty, so poor, so charming, spite all her faults. How can I forget her, when the only happiness she can hope for in this world, must come to her through me? I am father and brother to her, as you know. She is what the world would call a burden upon me; no man will ever come to woe and take her away. Who has seen, who knows, and who alas! would have her? I am her first, and I shall be Mimi's last lover; and yet I must never say to her, 'Mimi, I love you very dearly.' I must not even try to make her fond of me, though I cannot help seeing that it would be very easy to do so. When my mother and my sisters have got reconciled to this last matter, she must come back to us and to the old life. And I must go on loving her and not telling it; till, may be, some day when I am a grey old bachelor, and she is a little old maid, I shall say to her, 'Mimi, you never knew it—but I loved you all these years!'"

"Rene said all this very ruefully, bending forward with his feet on the fender and his eyes on the fire. This silent celibacy was not a cheerful prospect for a man of twenty-five. I thought he found it hard and I said so. Yes it was hard, he confessed it; but possibly, he gravely added; and I believe it would have been possible to him, with his pride and his high sense of honor, only Providence did not choose to put him to the proof."

"I should have been an old maid, for I have always been fond of story-telling or of letter-writing. When I cannot have the one, I turn to the other as a matter of course. Mimi knew all my stories; and having one of her own just then, a story which I could read in her bright eyes and radiant smiles whenever Rene appeared, she did not care so much for a old woman's tales. Not that she knew what siled her, little simpleton, for Mimi's great charm was to be both shrewd and naive, as clever children are, but being very deep in the most interesting chapter of her life about that time, she gave my old faded histories of bygone women and men, and dead loves and sorrows, a dull unheeding ear. So, being balked of a listener, I took to a correspondent and wrote off Mimi's story to one of my Paris friends. This was about the time that Mimi's visit to me was drawing to a close, and my friend's answer came on the evening of the very day that Mimi had left me. It was a wonderful answer, and related many wonderful things, all concerning Mimi. I read it three times over before I could believe in its truth, and when I was at length convinced and converted, and drove off to the Chateau de Grandsire, I felt as the good fairy may feel when she gets up into her fiery car yoked with cloudy dragons to help that charming young prince in delivering that dear little captive princess from the enchanted tower.

"The family had done dinner when I reached Grandsire. I went up to the salon at once. I am bound to say that the Grandsires all looked very dismal. Madame lay on a couch sunk in the deepest melancholy. I fancy the good lady saw toward what end matters were drifting with Rene and Mimi, and had some gloomy anticipations concerning the future. Made-

moiselles sat near their parent, looking irritable and injured, whilst Mimi remained apart, like a little sinner doing penance.

"She sat on the low chair by the fireside; its carved oaken back rose high above her bright head, and as I saw her thus very straight and still, with her hands folded on her lap and her eyes sadly downcast, I thought she looked as quaint and as pretty as a medieval figure in an old illuminated missal. Poor Mimi! I learned later that her reception had not been a cordial one, and that there had even been a passage of arms concerning her at the dinner-table between Rene and his sisters. He was very angry with him, poor young fellow. I am sure he meant to be very wise, but Fate was too much for him. He could have resisted Mimi, charming and naughty though she was, if the unkindness of his mother and sisters had not thrown her upon him. If he was not gentle to her how would she fare? if he did not love her a little who would? I saw a good deal of the family about this time, and I wondered at their folly and blindness. By always attacking Mimi they compelled Rene to defend her; by bringing up all her faults they made him feel that Mimi young, pretty, and spite her waywardness—now much subdued—amiable and loving. But though he was very kind, kinder than was wise for either, he was not always with his young relation. Rene had a good deal to do and to see to, and whilst he was away the war against Mimi went on, rather cruelly at times. She bore it bravely; she never complained to Rene; but she got so pale and thin, that I at length asked her to come and spend some time with me, by way of change. She accepted eagerly, and within a few days Mimi had got back her rosy cheeks and her bright eyes.

"Rene came to see us daily. Mimi's face grew radiant whenever he entered the room; but though Rene had not the fortitude to deny himself these visits, they did not make him happy. Mimi had no wishes and no hopes; but Rene, who knew what ailed him, found it hard, I dare say, to curb his. The sad way in which he looked at this young girl, when she was not observing him, went to my heart. Oh! to be a good fairy I thought and bless these two!"

"Matters had been going on so for some time, when Rene came in one evening wet and tired. He looked very blank on finding me alone. Mimi was confined to her room with a bad cold, and I told him so at once. Rene became uneasy. Was I sure it was only a cold? Quite sure, I replied; then I said suddenly:

"Rene you are in love with Mimi."

"The color deepened in Rene's dark cheek, but he was too proud and too loyal to deny."

"'Yes,' he said a little desperately, 'I am; but what about it? I shall never marry her.'

The Hebrew.

H. Jacoby..... Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby.... Geschäftsführer.

(Von unserem Berliner Correspondenten.)

Berlin, 26. October 1868.

Am 18. September, dem zweiten Tage unseres Reichsfeiertags Festes, erhob sich im Hause von Carl der Admiral Tepe gegen das sitzenlose und pfälzische Regiment, unter welchem sein schönes Vaterland stürzte, und bereit am ersten Tage Sutro hatte Isabella II. Gelegenheit, fern von Madrid, im Schloss von Pau, mit ihren Freunden Betrachtungen über die Vergänglichkeit italienischer Größe anzustellen. Wenn ich auf unsern jüngst gesetzten Feste als die Marksteine der entwürdigten spanischen Revolution hinzuweise, so geschieht es mit dem Herzenswunsche, daß jene Tage des Jahrhunderts alten Bann gegen unsere Glaubensgenossen lösen und ihnen das Land wieder eröffnen mögen, in dem jüdische Kunst und Wissenschaft so reiche Blüthen getrieben haben. Erinnern wir uns, daß es eine Isabella, unseligen Andenkens, war, unter deren Regierung Spanien seine besten und thätsigsten Bürger in's Exil trieb, so erscheint der Sturz der zweiten Isabella als eine Vergeltung für die Frevelthalt ihrer Mutter, und in voller Wahrheit tritt vor unsre Seele das schön Wort des Dichters: "Die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht."

Die gewaltigen Ereignisse im fernnen Süden haben unsre heimischen Vorgänge in den Hintergrund gebracht. Wie alljährlich macht sich auch an den jungstvergangenen hohen Festtagen der Mangel ausreichender Synagogen und das Unwesen der auf Spekulation gegründeten Preishöchstbäuerer fühlbar, wenn auch, diesmal die Ausbreitungen früherer Jahre fernbleiben. Am Verhöhnungstage nahmen in vielen Synagogen die Rabbiner Veranlassung, auf das Vorgehen der amerikanischen Gemeinden hinzuweisen und den Andächtigen eine strengere Beobachtung des Sabbath an's Herz zu legen, als das seelige Band, welches Israel in den Jahrtausenden seiner Bestreitung trotz grausamer Verfolgung zusammengehalten hat. Mit Recht wiesen sie darauf hin, wie durch Nichtbeachtung der Sabbathgefeie das früher so innige Familienleben in jüdischen Häusern erschüttert worden, welches seit unsre Feinde nicht doch genug zu rühmen wußten; wie ihm jener Glanz und poetischer Duft geraubt ist, der das Bild des elterlichen Hauses in unseren Jugendherinnerungen verklärt.

Die erste Mahnung ist auf fruchtbaren Boden gefallen; bereits hat sich hier nach dem Vorbild des New Yorker ein Verein Schone Schabbos gegründet, bestehend aus hochangesehenen Gemeindemitgliedern sowohl der orthodoxen wie der einer freieren Richtung huldigenden Partei. Wer es aufsichtig mit dem Jubentum meint, muß ihr Beginnen nach Kräften fördern; und so hoffen wir, daß es zu einem erfreulichen Ziele führt.

Die Dekoration des Geh. Commerzienrath Gerson Bleichroeder mit dem Mauritius und Lazarus Orden seitens der italienischen Regierung hat der Böse Stoff zu wohlfesten Witz ge liefert, die alle in mehr oder minder pittoresken Wendungen die Frage erörtern, ob der Herr Commerzienrat wegen seiner Verdienste um oder durch Italien den Orden erhalten habe. (Von mir ist vermittelst derselbe als Agent des Hauses Rothschild die Finanzoperationen der italienischen Regierung.)

Abgesehen von einigen Vorlemmen, die den Fernreisenden wenig interessieren, bietet gegenwärtig das Gemeindeleben unserer Stadt ein Bild vollständiger Stagnation. Es fehlt demselben an geeigneten Persönlichkeiten, die als Träger und Förderer seiner geistigen Interessen der Gesammtheit mehr Halt und den Verbreitung hervorragender Mitglieder eine einheitliche Richtung geben. Daher kommt die Jerschheit und in ihrem Gefolge die Indifferenz, welche in den Berliner Gemeinde immer weiter rückt und den religiösen Sinn auf's Empfindlichkeitsfähigkeit.

Im Gegensatz zur Stille innerhalb unserer Gemeinde entfaltet die Regierung äußerlich das regste Leben. Der Hof mit seinen glänzenden Umgebungen ist zurückgekehrt; die großen Mustermäuse haben bereits den Reigen ihrer Aufführungen begonnen und im Opernhaus laucht das Publikum mit Applaus den Gesang Neumann's und der Lucca. Kaum jedoch dürften diese Corpshäuser ein so dankbare Auditorium finden, wie es sich ein junger, den Leforen des "Hebräer" wohlbekannter Künstler, Herr Julius Ascher aus San Francisco, im Wallnertheater gewonnen hat. Mit seinem ersten Auftritt auf dem Schloßtheater zu Charlottenburg errang er einen so durchschlagenden Erfolg, daß ihn der Director Lebrun sofort für sein Theater engagierte. Hier debütierte Herr Ascher als Isaac Stern in "Einer von unsre Leut" und gewann alle Herzen. Das Publikum erfreut in seinen Leistungen mit Freuden jene unruhige viscomics wieder, die es in früheren Jahren an seinem Viedlinge Helmert bewundert und bejubelt hat und erzeugt dem Gaste in jeder neuen Rolle seine Erkenntlichkeit durch reiche Beifallsplänen.

Die Kaukausstellung im Königl. Akademie-Gebäude geht ihrem Schluss äußerlich das regste Leben, die durch eine Reihe höchst bedeutender Werke die meisten früheren Ausstellungen an ihrem Werke übertragen, ob sie durch die Abweisheit der ebenso deutlich schönen wie lebensnahen Schleierungen Sterk's aus dem jüdischen Leben in Polen und Galizien den weitern nicht eine Anziehungskraft, die meine Schritte vor vier Jahren so oft nach den Räumen der Akademie leiteten, und über die ich damals den Lesern des "Hebräer" durch eine

*) Am Beginn dieser Zeilen niederschreiben, finde ich gleichsam als eine Bestätigung derselben in den zu Markt erscheinenden "Novitates" folgendes: "Wir erfahnen von einer durch deutsche Israeliten verbreiteten Auffassung, welche von der protestantischen Regierung die Rückkehr in die Heimat ihrer Väter erhofft soll. Wir zweifeln nicht, daß das Gesuch bedingungslos bewilligt wird, denn der Gott Abraham und Salomon ist am Ende doch ein anderer als der untrige."

eingehende Besprechung der trefflichen Gemälde „Polnische Juden in der Synagoge“ und „Auf dem jüdischen Friedhof“ Rechenschaft zu geben versuchte.

Von den Werken der diesjährigen Ausstellung dirige sie eine in ihren Dimensionen wie in ihrer Wirkung gleich imposante Landhochzeit von Albert Bierstadt in New York „Sierra Nevada in California“ am meisten interessant. Vor uns erheben sich die schneebedeckten Riesenpuppen der Sierra, ihren Fuß behüllt ein klarer See, in dem ein wilde Gebirgsflüsse, an den Felszacken in Millionen Tropfen zerstoben, herabfließen. Das Ganze erscheint in einer wunderbaren Beleuchtung, gleichsam aus Thau und Neifer geworfen und in zarten Nebel getaucht. Die Wirkung des Schauspiels ist eine so überwältigende, daß der Besucher unwillkürlich zur Andacht gestimmt wird und sich nur schwer dem Zauber dieser grandiosen Natur zu entziehen vermag.

H. Jacoby.

Berlin. — Der König hat, in wohlwollender Belohnung für die Förderungen der allegorischen Studien, dem Professor Heinrich Briegel von der Universität zu Göttingen einen längeren Urlaub zu einer wissenschaftlichen Reise nach Egypten und Ruinen bestimmt. Dieser Gelehrte soll einer Einladung seines langjährigen Freunden des Marien-Bars, Directors des Museums der egyptischen Alterthümer zu Cairo, um gemeinschaftlich mit Bemühn aus einem zweifelhaften Dampfer eine Reise nach den beschreiten Landen zu unternehmen, dem den Zweck hat, die gegenwärtig vollständig ausgerichteten Tempel zu studieren und an geeigneten Stellen, vor allen in Abidos, neue Ausgrabungen zu veranstalten. Prof. Brugel hat sich am 2. d. nach Italien begeben, um von Brindisi aus einem der italienischen Dampfer Alexandria zu erreichen.

Die gewaltigen Ereignisse im fernnen Süden haben unsre heimischen Vorgänge in den Hintergrund gebracht. Wie alljährlich macht sich auch an den jungstvergangenen hohen Festtagen der Mangel ausreichender Synagogen und das Unwesen der auf Spekulation gegründeten Preishöchstbäuerer fühlbar, wenn auch, diesmal die Ausbreitungen früherer Jahre fernbleiben. Am Verhöhnungstag nahmen in vielen Synagogen die Rabbiner Veranlassung, auf das Vorgehen der amerikanischen Gemeinden hinzuweisen und den Andächtigen eine strengere Beobachtung des Sabbath an's Herz zu legen, als das seelige Band, welches Israel in den Jahrtausenden seiner Bestreitung trotz grausamer Verfolgung zusammengehalten hat. Mit Recht wiesen sie darauf hin, wie durch Nichtbeachtung der Sabbathgefeie das früher so innige Familienleben in jüdischen Häusern erschüttert worden, welches seit unsre Feinde nicht doch genug zu rühmen wußten; wie ihm jener Glanz und poetischer Duft geraubt ist, der das Bild des elterlichen Hauses in unseren Jugendherinnerungen verklärt.

Die Verjüngung des jüdischen Stammes. Von Dr. H. Gräb. (Schloß.)

Aber Israel sollte nicht so in seine Verdecktheit in die bevorstehende Erlösung eingehen, sondern sie erst durch Selberlärung, durch Gesinnungssabot verhindern. Es soll Gott suchen, da es mit seiner Gnade nahe sei: Es soll die Knoten der Vorhüte öffnen, die Banden des Jochs lösen, die Verängten der Knäcktheit entlassen, dem Hungriigen Brotrichten, flagende Arme in's Haus bringen, Räte sieben und sein Auge den leidenden Stammverwandten nicht entziehen. Dann werde Israels Licht wie ein Morgenrot aufsehen und seine Heilung schnell eintreten.

Israels tiefe Leiden fäste der große Prophet des Exils von einem hohen Gesichtspunkte. Das schmerzensreiche Martyrium gehörte mit zu seinem Heile. Nicht bloß es selbst, sondern die fünfzig Heldenwelt soll dadurch gejährt werden. Gott selbst wünschte Israels Erneuerung bis zur Schwächung: "Wenn es sich selbst als Schuldopfer betrachtet, wird es langauernde Nachkommen schaffen, und Gottes Zweck wird durch seine Hand gefordert. Weil es sich dem Tode weicht und zu den Verbrechern gejährt wird, darum tragt es die Sünden Väter und tritt als Mittler ein für die Sünden."

Israels weilen Beruf hat keiner so tief wie der exilische Jesaja aufgesetzt und dargelegt. Der jüdische Volksstamm ist der Apostel, den Gott an die götzenidlerische, gottervergessene, stiftlich angefaulte Welt sendet. Er soll das Licht der Völker sein, damit Gottes Heil bis an die Enden der Erde gelange. Israel, „der Knecht Gottes“, hat einen Mund wie ein schäres Schwert, ist zum auersteslen Feind bestimmt. Gott hat seinen Weiß auf die Volksstamm ausgegesen, daß er das Recht, das Rechte, den Wölkern bringen soll. Aber „er soll nicht laut schreien, sich nicht überreden, nicht seine Stimme auf der Straße laut erklingen lassen. Er soll nicht durch Gewalt wirken, nicht einmal ein gehäntes Rohr zerbrechen, nicht einmal einen verglimmenden Docht ausblasen, sondern in Sammuth zur Wahrheit das Recht führen.“

Israel ist das Messias-Volk, das ist der große Gedanke dieses Propheten; es allein ist der Heiland der Welt, der das Wort der Erlösung in die Nacht des Ketzers frechen soll.

Der große exilische Prophet der Erneuerung aus auch nach einer andern Seite ihren Bild: Die Feinde Israels selbst werden seine Freunde und Freunde werden. Weitere Propheten haben in ihrer begeisterten Schau die Theilnahme der Völker an dem Heile Israels in der Zukunft geweissagt, aber keiner hat wie dieser der Ueberversammlung des Judenthums so rein und so deutlich verstanden. „Die Auferstehenden, die Fremden, die Söhne des Heidenthums sollen nicht hören, der Herr wird uns von seinem Volke abscheiden. Vielleicht wird Er die Fremden, die sich ihm anschließen, ihm zu dienen, ihm zu lieben und ihm Diener zu sein, zu seinem heiligen Berge zu führen, denn sein Tempel wird ein Heiligtum für alle Völker werden.“

Diese hohen Gedanken aus innerem Herzen und tiefster Überzeugung frördeln, mit breitem Munde gesprochen, in eindringliche Kleidung gelegt, hätten dennoch in die Welt verbannt werden müssen, wenn in dem kleinen Reiche der jüdischen Erualanten nicht die Empfänglichkeit vorwanden wären, selbst an seiner Verjüngung zu arbeiten. Und das Volk ließ sich von dieser Gelehrten zur Auferstehung wenden. Die Scheide der vertrüestlichen Eheleben rückten an einander, bekleideten sich mit Fleisch und Haut und nahmen den Lebensdienst in sich auf. Der Kreis der Erfreiten auf das Wort Gottes“ erweiterte sich immer mehr.

Die über die Hauptsäfe gegen die galiläische Hauptsäfe, desto mehr belebte ihre Hoffnung auf Wiedererlangung der einstigen Selbstständigkeit und Volksähnlichkeit.

Die „Verhüttungen“ aus dem Stammrechte, die die Nachkommen vom Hause David, Jerubabel, die Fremden, die sich aus Liebe zu Gott den Jüdaen angeschlossen hatten, wurden rührig, die Worte des Propheten zu verwirklichen. Die Selbstaufzehrung trat rasch ein, das unverstüdbar

schneide gogenbienische Wesen, von dem viele Erualanten noch behaftet waren, wurde gründlich und für immer abgetan. Es war das Werk entflammter Begeisterung, die das Wunder vollbrachte, welches die ältern Propheten für eine Unmöglichkeit hielten. Und als endlich Cyrus den babylonisch-chaldäischen Reich ein Ende mache und auf eine wunderbare Weise die Hoffnung der Erualanten durch einen Aufruf erfüllte; nach Jerusalen kehren will, dem seit es geheilte, entzöglos sich mehr, als seit vierzehundert Jahren zur Heimkehr, an ihrer Spur ein Königssohn aus dämischer Familie und ein Hörerprophet aus Aaron's Haufe. Dieses kleine Hauplt hat wieder einen Stau gebildet, wieber Leuten aus sich erzeugt. Selen des Schwertes und des Gebantes, welche den großen Menschenreich mit ihren Namen und ihren Taten erfüllten. Dieses kleine Hauplt hat seine gesunden Säfte

SCHNEIDER & BROWNING.

GUNSMITHS,

LOCKSMITHS,

AND

BELL-HANGERS,

No. 651 Washington street,

South side, below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

And all kinds of Sporting Materials on hand, and

sold at reasonable prices.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Repairing all

kinds of Work entrusted to us.

A. SCHNEIDER, Gunsmith, A. BROWNING, Locksmith.

jub

THE OFFICE AND STORE

OF...

C. FRANCORT & CO.,

Importers and Commission Merchants

...OF...

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GOODS

Are Removed Temporarily to

NO. 745 CLAY ST., Up Stairs,

Opposite the Plaza. oc30

Spring Mattresses

Made to Order and Constantly on hand,

OF THE LATEST AND

MOST DURABLE STYLE,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Bedding & Furniture,

Made to Order and Constantly on hand:

Furs, Moss, Wool and Pulu Mattresses, Counter-

panes, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets,

Pillow Cases, Etc.

HENRY FRANK & CO.,

ap3 No. 210 Commercial street.

PEARSON & STARR,

GENERAL

Produce Commission

Merchants,

NO. 318 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

Advances made upon Property consigned for

sale in this city or to be forwarded to Europe or

the Eastern market.

PRECHT & EGGER,

DEALERS IN

Green and Dried Fruits,

NUTS, ETC.,

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET,

San Francisco.

CHARLES YOUNGWORTH. FRANK CORDE.

YOUNGWORTH & CORDE,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND OTHER CALIFORNIA

AND OREGON PRODUCE,

NO. 330 DAVIS STREET,

Between Clay and Washington, San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

WEAR NO MORE

SLOP MADE

CLOTHING!

Save 30 per cent. by ordering a pair of J. S. Hand's Palantine Pantaloons, made to order

for \$12, from the most fashionable French and

English Doeskins and Cassimers, in the market

Save 35 per cent. by ordering a Business Suit from J. S. Hand, made to order for \$40, from the finest selection of suitings in the trade.

Save 40 per cent. by ordering a Beaver Suit from J. S. Hand, made to order for \$47 (Dress Suits, \$53) from the most serviceable French, English and German Beavers imported.

J. S. HAND,

Civil, Naval, Military & Diplomatic

Merchant Tailor,

117 SUTTER STREET,

Above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

I. RICHARDS,

PIONEER

Night Contractor,

OFFICE,

S. E. Corner California and Kearny,

Up Stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO.

I am prepared to attend to all orders for night

work in the neatest and most prompt manner, such

as Removing Nuisances from Privies, Yards, Cellars, etc.

BORN.

In this city, November 24, to the wife of Arnold Kalish, a daughter.
In this city, November 22, to the wife of J. A. Goldman, a son.
In this city, November 23, to the wife of Hermann Stern, a daughter.
In this city, November 19, to the wife of Abraham Rosenthal, a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, November 22, by the Rev. W. Weinstein, David Bernatz to Hanna Futter.
In this city, November 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Franklin, Michel Lipman to Helen Calm. (No cards.)
In this city, November 15, Julius Levy to Henrietta Schonfeld.

New Advertisements.

Germania
Lebens-Versicherungs
Gesellschaft,
No. 90 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Police in Gold over Currency.

Die einzige Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft, die das Reisen und den Aufenthalt in allen Teilen der Welt, mit Ausnahme der tropischen Länder, ohne vorherige Erlaubnis und ohne Erhöhung der Prämien gestattet.

Der ganze Reingewinn wird unter den Versicherten verteilt.
Hugo Wessendorf, Präsident.
Friedr. Schwendler, Vice-Präsident
und Secretair.

Board of Reference fuer California:
Joseph A. Donoboe, Banquier;
William C. Ralston, Cashier Bank of California;
C. Lazarus, vor der Firma Lazarus & Co.;
A. Seligman, " " " S. Seligman & Co.;
J. D. Brittan, " " " J. D. Brittan & Co.;
C. F. Meibus, Königlich Preussischer Consul;
C. H. Sandmann, Königlich Preussischer Consul;
Gustave Maho, Director der Französisch. Sparbank

Bernhard Gattel,

No. 333 Montgomery St., San Francisco,
General-Agent für California und die Pacificfische.

WECHSEL
auf New York,
London,
Paris,
Frankfurt a. M.,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Düsseldorf,
Hamburg,
Darmstadt,

und alle größeren Wechselplätze, sowie Be-
förderung von Geldern in Summen von
fünf Dollars aufwärts nach irgend einem
Theile Deutschlands.

Passage-Scheine
für die Reise von
Bremen nach New York und San Francisco.

Bernhard Gattel,

333 Montgomery Straße, San Francisco.

FOR A SUITABLE AND
Valuable Holiday Gift,
PURCHASE A
Howe Sewing Machine!

A FINE SELECTION OF
Plain, Pearl, and Silver-Plated Machines
ALWAYS ON HAND.
H. A. DEMING, Agent,
6027 137 Kearny street, near Sutter.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK

Matthew Hale Smith's New Book.

THIS IS THE MOST POPULAR WORK
ever introduced on the Pacific Coast. It out-
sells every other publication.
Agents report from 100 to 150 subscribers per
week. If you want to know how fortunes are
made and lost in a day, how shrewd men are swindled
by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are
blackmailed; how gambling-houses and lotteries
are conducted, read Sunshine and Shadow in
New York, and learn about New York society,
merchants, brokers, editors, police, military, de-
tectives, gift-winders, pickpockets, etc., with bi-
ographical sketches of all the prominent men in
the great metropolis.

Agents desiring territory for this rapidly selling
book, should apply immediately to

R. J. TRUMBULL & CO.,
420 Montgomery st., Room 5.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

JUST PUBLISHED. WILL BE FOUND TO BE
exceedingly attractive for Young Singers, at
School and at Home. Part I. contains Musical No-
tation. Part II. Rounds and Exercises adapted to
Physical Action. Part III. Songs for All Occasions, and Part IV. A Fine Collection of Sacred
Pieces. By W. O. PERKINS, author of "The
Nightingale," "Sabbath, Sun, and Trumpet," etc.
Price Fifty Cents, on receipt of which copies will
be mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston, CHAS.
H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

J. W. TUCKER & CO.,

Nos. 101 and 103 MONTGOMERY ST.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

IN...

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE,

COLD CHAINS,

JEWELRY,

E. C., ETC.

Our stock is the largest on this coast, we
offer it at Importing Prices, which is 20 per cent.
less than it can be sold by others.

oct 6

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING

COMPANY'S

SILVERWARE,

...AND...

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

IS SOLD BY J. W. TUCKER & CO.

ONE THIRD LESS

Than can be purchased in San Francisco.

Strangers and others are invited to call and
examine these goods.

oct 7-5p-2c

EAST INDIA
Tea Company.

BRANDT & CONLON,

Family Grocers, Tea and Wine

MERCHANTS,

NO. 131 THIRD STREET,

Between Howard and Minna streets.

SHIP STORES,

Housekeeping Goods.

...OUR...

Wines and Brandies

Are selected expressly for Family use.

FINE TEAS OUR SPECIALTY.

MRS. CAROLINE FELL,

Formerly Mrs. Campione,

COSTUMER:

803 MONTGOMERY STREET, corner Jackson,

Room No. 9, SAN FRANCISCO.

Theatrical and Masquerade Costumes
made to order.

no. 27

WM. W. WALMSLEY,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

NO. 918 MARKET STREET,

Opposite St. Ignatius College. SAN FRANCISCO.

HYDRAULIC AND ARTESIAN WELL PIPE

and Pumps manufactured in the best manner.

Particular attention paid to Pump Work. All work

guaranteed. Orders received for Artesian Well.

Earthquake-Proof Chimneys—Persons who

have had Chimneys thrown down by the late earth-

quake, also those who design building, are invited

to examine the Iron chimneys manufactured at

our market price, which are made to represent

any design of brick chimneys, and obviate all dan-

ger of falling. Specimens can be seen on N. W.

Spaulding's residence, Oakland, and at the manu-

factory, 918 Market street. Chimney Tops and

Union Ventilators put up and warranted.

no. 27

W. W. WALMSLEY.

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

EDWARD C. LOVELL. GEORGE W. FISHER.

LOVELL & FISHER,

Homestead Secretaries

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,

no. 27

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

EDWARD C. LOVELL. GEORGE W. FISHER.

LOVELL & FISHER,

Homestead Secretaries

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,

no. 27

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

EDWARD C. LOVELL. GEORGE W. FISHER.

LOVELL & FISHER,

Homestead Secretaries

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,

no. 27

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

EDWARD C. LOVELL. GEORGE W. FISHER.

LOVELL & FISHER,

Homestead Secretaries

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,

no. 27

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

EDWARD C. LOVELL. GEORGE W. FISHER.

LOVELL & FISHER,

Homestead Secretaries

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,

no. 27

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

EDWARD C. LOVELL. GEORGE W. FISHER.

LOVELL & FISHER,

Homestead Secretaries

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,

no. 27

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

EDWARD C. LOVELL. GEORGE W. FISHER.

LOVELL & FISHER,

Homestead Secretaries

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,

no. 27

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

EDWARD C. LOVELL. GEORGE W. FISHER.

LOVELL & FISHER,

Homestead Secretaries

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,

no. 27

Up Stairs, near Wells, Fargo & Co.

no. 27

JOSEPH FREDERICKS,
CARPET
...AND...
Upholstery Store,
PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
No. 123 Kearny street
Between Sutter and Post, SAN FRANCISCO.

CEO. C. WALLER,
Notary Public,
329 MONTGOMERY STREET,
West Side, Stevenson Block, SAN FRANCISCO.
Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. au28

RISDON
IRON AND LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS.
Incorporated April 30, 1868
Capital \$100,000
LOCATION OF WORKS,
COR. BUSH AND HOWARD STS.,
San Francisco.

(Successors to the Pacific Mail Steamship Works at
Buenos Aires.)
COFFEE & RISDON AND DEVOE, DINSMORE & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Engine Builders, Boiler Makers,
Machinists and Foundrymen.

All work in their line done with promptness and
dispatch.

JOHN N. RISDON, President.
LEWIS COFFEE, Superintendent of Boiler Works,
JOSEPH MOORE, Superintendent.

BUCKINGHAM & HECHT,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Boots and Shoes,
FACTORY, 417 BATTERY ST.,
Corner of Merchant,
Office and Salesroom at HECHT BROS. & CO.,
213, 215 & 217 BATTERY STREET. ja4

HECHT BROS. & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of

Boots and Shoes,
NOS. 213, 215 & 217 BATTERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents for the Boston Rubber
Boot and Shoe Company. se4

GEO. SHEBLE,
CARPENTER,
Builder and Contractor,
735 VALLEJO ST., bet. Powell and Stockton,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
Second street,
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER
IN THE STATE.
The Country supplied at the most reasonable
terms. 25¢. JOHN WIELAND.

RUSS HOUSE BAR
...AND...

BILLIARD SALOON
UP STAIRS,
Liquors Reduced to 12 1-2cts.
SINCE THE 1ST OF JUNE.
L. ARMSTRONG & CO.

CHRISTMAS GOODS! FANCY GOODS!

TO THE AGENTS OF THE HEBREW.

If You Deal in
TOYS, MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, ETC.,
Send Your Orders to
KOHLER, CHASE & CO.,
San Francisco.

Befannmachung.

An Wiederverkäufer!
Mit dem Steamer "Solitaire" eröffnet eine Ausstellung von
Damen-Farben-Waren,
bekleidet aus.

Taschenbüchern, Kopftäckern,
wie Jet, Korallen, Stein und vergolztem
Schmuck, etc.,

W. H. Dreyer, Importeur,
No. 600 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

Schröder & Albrecht,
California Candy Factory,
414 Clay Street,

zwischen Sanfone und Battery, San Francisco.
empfohlen Wiederkauf zu ihr reichhaltiges Lager von den deut-
schen, amerikanischen und französischen
Candies und Zuckerfiguren,

Raffine und Süßspeisen.

Aufträge vom Kunden werden prompt befreit.
Wiederkauf zu Stelle. Spezial-Süßspeisen, Obst, und Süß-
speisen, alle herauftauchende Läden für Verleihung, Trag-
zügen u. s. w. in großer Auswahl vertrieben.

Da wir direkt mit New Yorker und Pariser Häusern in
Verbindung stehen, sind wir im Stande, billiger wie andere
Häuser zu verkaufen.

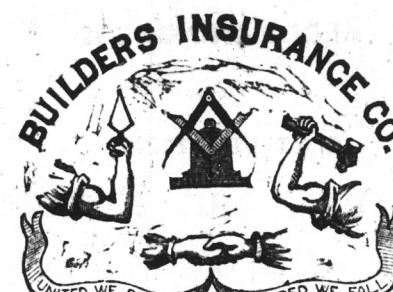
Agentur für Dr. Mills & Co's., Philadelphia, berühm-
ten Candy-Waren.

Schröder & Albrecht, 414 Clay Street.

Wechsel

in beliebigen Summen auf
New York, Berlin, Dresden,
London, Coeln, Leipzig,
Paris, Breslau, Stuttgart,
Hamburg, Posen, Carlsruhe,
Bre, Wien, Basel, Genf,
Frankfurt, Muenchen, Augsburg,
Cassel, Nuernberg, Strassburg
und andere Plätze bei

Morris Speyer,
No. 219 Sansome Street.



Builders' Insurance Co
OFFICE IN THE BUILDING OF THE
CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK, California
street, one door from Sansome. my24

Fire and Marine Insurance.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—

On and after May 1, 1868, the steamer
AMELIA, Capt. Wm. Galloway,
will leave Broadway Wharf EVERY DAY (Sunday
excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., for Vallejo, Mare
Island and Sausalito, connecting with the Napa
Valley Railroad for Napa and St. Helena, which
connects with stages for the White Sulphur, Cali-
fornia and Gold King's Rides, Lakeport, Knight's Valley
Borax Lake and Healdsburg.

RETURNING—Leaves Sausalito at 8 o'clock A. M.
Vallejo at 9 o'clock A. M. EVERY DAY (except
Sundays).

ON SATURDAYS the steamer Amelia and Napa
Valley Railroad Company will issue Excursion
Tickets for St. Helena and Calistoga, good for re-
turn on the following Monday only.

Clerk on the wharf to attend to freight from 8
o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. ja29

HOUSE FURNISHING AGENCY,
No. 635 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
(Opposite Upper Crossing from Montgomery St.)

New and Second-Hand Furniture,
BEDDING, CARPETS,
And Everything necessary to Housekeeping
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Mirrors, Clocks, Silver Plate and Table Cutlery;
Crockery, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Wood
and Willow Ware, constantly on hand, at
lower prices than elsewhere in the city.
Spring Beds, Sofas, Lounges, Bed Lounges and
Mattresses of the very best quality made
to order.

MOORE, WESTLEY & CO.,
Auction, Commission and Purchasing Agents

REMOVAL

A. C. IMBRIE,
Merchant Tailor,

Respectfully announces to his friends and the
public that he has removed to
107 POST STREET, near Dupont.

TIFFANY & WINEMAN,
11 Kearny street, near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED
Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, direct
from the manufacturer, which we will sell
twenty-five per cent. less than any other retail
house in the city. We warrant every pair of Boots
and Shoes that goes out of our house, and will
repair the same free of charge. We are also prepared
to manufacture all styles of Boots and Shoes,
at the shortest notice. TIFFANY & WINEMAN,
No. 11 Kearny street, near Market.

N. B.—Remember the place, No. 11 Kearny street,
near Market. Call and examine our stock before
purchasing elsewhere. au7

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Paper,
PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

All kinds of Paper Made to order.

Warehouse, 416 Clay street. oc30

E. W. TAYLOR,
Attorney at Law,

2 & 3 BYRNE'S NEW BUILDING,

S. W. CORNER OF KEARNY AND

SACRAMENTO STREETS.

COHN, HINRICH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

HAVANA and Domestic

CIGARS, TOBACCO, & C.

NO. 310 COMMERCIAL ST.,

Near Front, SAN FRANCISCO

CHURCH & CLARK,

Importers and Dealers in

MEDITERRANEAN AND CALIFORNIA

Fruits, Nuts, Candies, etc.,

...AND...

MANUFACTURERS OF FIREWORKS.

WALNUTS, NEW CROP, in bond or duty paid.

RAISINS, in bond or duty paid,

CHURCH & CLARK,

407 Front street f

ROBERT ZUNDL.

German Confectionery,

...AND...

FANCY CAKE BAKERY!

No. 16 : : : : FOURTH STREET.

Between Market and Jessie.

MY EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH MR.

Saulman is a sufficient guarantee that all or-

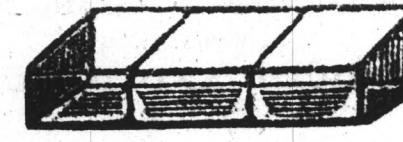
ders left with me will be filled to satisfaction.

*Weddings, Balls, and Parties, supplied at the

shortest notice.

Prices cheaper than any other place. Call and

see. nov3



TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case
WAREROOMS
Have Removed

From Kearny Street to

537 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Kearny and Montgomery, Up Stairs.

Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated

Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases

taken in exchange. de25tf

Always on hand the best Candies and Ice

Cream.

Orders for Parties, Balls, Banquets, etc.

Promptly attended to.

Open till after the close of all places of amusement.

au28

EDUCATE FOR BUSINESS!

...THE...

PACIFIC
BUSINESS COLLEGE,

...AND...

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE!

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

Post Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

The design of this Institute is to impart to young men a thorough Practical Business Education.

BRANCHES TAUCHT:

Book-Keeping in all its Departments.

Mechanical and Architectural Drawings,

Penmanship, Correspondence,

Commercial Calculations,

Actual Business,

Mercantile Law,

Telegraphing,

Modern Languages,

&c. &c.

The course of Instruction is thorough and com-

prises all the branches of a complete Business

Education. It embraces both Theory and Practice,

securing to the student all the advantages of a

COUNTING HOUSE EXPERIENCE.

Young and middle-aged men desirous of obtain-

ing a reliable Mercantile Education, should

examine the merits of this College.

A Separate Class for Ladies in Penmanship

and Drawing.

THE COLLEGE REVIEW,

Giving full information, can be had FREE at the

College, or by addressing

SEREGNI & VINSONHALER,

PRINCIPALS.

au28

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED
SOWERS.

Horse Power and Hand Machines!

Perfectly regular and even distribution of the
seed!

The Power Machine can be attached to a wagon

or cart with a seat facility, and will sow 15 acres

per hour, throwing Wheat 60 feet wide at each

passage—horse walking at usual gait! Price, \$75.

The Hand Machine will sow 8 acres per hour,

at a common walking gait; throwing Wheat 40

feet wide. Price, \$10.

Every Farmer should use these Machines, being

<p

Earthquakes and quaking of sewing machines are very disagreeable, but we are pleased to inform our readers that the working of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine is so noiseless and without the "quaking" that we can cheerfully recommend them to our nervous lady friends. They are sold by our friend, S. Goldmann, 307 Kearny street, three doors from Bush.

REMOVAL.—Mr. L. Newfield, importer of cloths and cassimeres, French trimmings, etc., has removed his place of business to 609 Kearny street between Sacramento and Commercial. All those wishing to purchase first class goods at low rates in the above line should not fail to call.

THE VERY NICEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Don't forget the very best and most cherished holiday present you can give a lady is one of the beautiful prize cloaks of Meyer Jonas & Co. If you wish to secure the affection of your lady-love don't forget to call and secure one.

The many friends of Messrs. Porter & Lewis will be glad to learn that these gentlemen have opened a first class establishment for the dispensation of wines and liquors at 133 Montgomery street. Only the very best and finest beverages are kept.

COSTUMES! Costumes!—The season of Masquerades will soon now begin, and we wish to remind our readers that Mrs. Taylor, No. 708 Montgomery street, has received direct from Paris some splendid and entire novel character costumes.

TEA! TEA!—We call the especial attention of families living in the southern part of the city, and wishing to purchase good teas and housekeeping goods, to the card in another column of the East India Tea Company.

HOW SEWING MACHINE.—This sewing machine is the very best for family use, and should be in every house. The office of Mr. Deming, General Agent for the Pacific Coast is at No. 137 Kearny street.

ORGESTRICO.—The celebrated Orchestricon, which has been imported at a cost of over \$12,000, can be heard, free of charge, at Bottemeier's Saloon, No. 612 Jackson street.

WAGONS.—Manchester and Concord Wagons, from the celebrated firm of A. W. Sanborn, can alone be found on this coast at Mills & Evans, 587 Market street.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Wm. W. Wolmsley, plumber and gasfitter and inventor of earthquake-proof chimneys.

COSTUMER.—We call the attention of our readers to the card in another column of Mrs. Caroline Fell, No. 803 Montgomery street.

We call the attention of our readers to the card in another column of Messrs. Hartenstein & Co., cutlers at No. 394 Fifth street.

GOld PENS.—We call the attention of our merchant readers to the fact that Mr. Kenney, No. 502 Montgomery street, the Pioneer gold pen manufacturer of San Francisco, sells all kinds of California made gold pens, best quality, at lowest prices. Everyone should call and examine these pens.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—Many ladies, being frightened at the frequency of earthquakes in this city, were afraid to visit their husbands at their stores in the lower part of the city. Some good genius suggested to the latter to buy their wives one of Meyer Jonas's beautiful cloaks, and the effect was magical. The ladies walked on the sidewalks of Montgomery street, and even on Sansome without being the least bit afraid of falling cornices or walls.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—The very best quality of every description can be had at reasonable rates at Kellogg's No. 427 Sansome street, near Clay.

STATIONERY.—We take pleasure in recommending to merchants and all in want of Stationery of every description the firm of Louis Holtz, No. 23 Sansome street, under the Cosmopolitan Hotel. This gentleman by importing his goods direct from Europe and the East is enabled to sell first class goods at very reasonable rates.

DRY GOODS.—Ladies, your dresses will not be fashionable if not bought at Meagher, Taafe & Co.'s, No. 9 Montgomery street, Lick House Building.

The late earthquake has shaken everything except the confidence of the public that Mr. S. Fiegel, No. 1 Masonic Temple, manufactures and sells the finest, best fitting, and, at the same time, lowest priced boys' suits in this city. Don't forget to give him a call.

Toys of every description, in endless variety at cheap prices, by Feldbush & Co. 300 and 308 Battery street. Every one should call and examine their immense stock.

Ein bisschen Konfekt.—Herr Schleemann, No. 121 Montgomery, hat die grösste und feinste Auswahl von Meerschaumfeigen, Bernsteinfeigen u. s. w., in dieser Stadt vertraut, und verkauft dieselben zu wirtlich billigen Preisen.

Ein bisschen Konfekt.—Herr Schleemann, No. 121 Montgomery, hat die grösste und feinste Auswahl von Meerschaumfeigen, Bernsteinfeigen u. s. w., in dieser Stadt vertraut, und verkauft dieselben zu wirtlich billigen Preisen.

Damen, welche wirklich gute Seiden- und andere Stoffe zu Kleidern kaufen wollen, sollten zu den Herren Meagher, Taafe & Co., No. 9 Montgomery St., Lick House, gehen, wo sie eine immense Auswahl finden werden.

BANK EXCHANGE.—Cor. Montgomery and Washington sts
SAN FRANCISCO

GEORGE F. PARKER.
Has constantly on hand and for sale

Old London Dock Brandies, Port Wines, Sherries and all the Choicest Brands of Champagne, Apple Jack, Pisco, Arrack, Cordials, Liquors, etc. etc.

Also J. H. Cutler's Old Bourbon Whisky.

BROWN, SWADLEY & CO.
Real Estate Agents.

Persons in the country wishing to purchase or sell city or country property will do well to address

NO. 627 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW FALL GOODS!

A Large Invoice of NEW DRY GOODS!

WILL BE OPENED ON

MONDAY, : : : NOV. 2d,

Comprising Everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

For the Season:

New Silks,

In all the modern shades and styles. A choice lot of Checked and Striped Glaces, from \$1 25 per yard.

New Dress Goods,

In the greatest variety ever yet opened, consisting of Scotch Tartans, French Poplins, Crepe de Chene, etc. A fine line of New French Merinos, from 75cts per yard.

Velvets and Velveteens

For Cloaks and Suits.

Sacques and Cloaks

In all the New Materials and Styles.

Shawls.

India and Broche, Long and Square, from \$10 each. A large assortment of Scotch Wool Shawls.

Hosiery.

A large invoice of French Hosiery per last steamer, in White, Unbleached, and Dark Brown, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Gloves, Laces,

Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, and Dress Trimmings, in great variety.

... ALSO THE...

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Blankets, Flannels,

Domestics, and House Furnishing Goods

TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.

Especial attention of Hotel Proprietors is invited.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.,

Montgomery St.,

LICK HOUSE BLOCK.

WHOLESALE HOUSE,

No. 1 BATTERY ST., cor. Market,

nov6-11

ORIENTAL BLOCK.

THANKSGIVING EVE!

GRAND

MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS

BALL!

AT THE...

MECHANICS' FAIR PAVIL'N.

...ON...

Wednesday Evening, November 2d.

OF MANAGERS OF THE

Sixth Industrial Fair will give their Second Grand Ball at the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 25th.

The same management, which gave such general satisfaction at the first Ball, will be observed on this occasion, and the public are assured that no pains will be spared to render this the Grand Ball of this Season.

... AND...

THE MOST IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES,

And is prepared to execute all orders for

Carols, Billheads, Circulars, Checks, Receipts,

LETTER HEADINGS, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

... AS ALSO...

All kinds Plain and Ornamental Printing,

ALL KINDS OF BOOK WORK,

In French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese, European, and Oriental Languages.

I respectfully invite the attention of my large circle of acquaintance, and the public, to my above advertisement, and hope to receive a share of their patronage in my profession.

With Regards,

nov6 M. WEISS, Practical Printer.

AHEAD AGAIN!

FELDBUSCH & CO.,

306 and 308 BATTERY STREET.

Toys by the Million.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

RETAIL STORE,

NO. 207 MONTGOMERY STREET.

RUSS HOUSE BLOCK.

REMOVED TO ROOM NO. 19.

BYRNE'S BUILDING, S. W. corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets. Entrance on Kearny.

THE PIONEER COMPANY!

THE ORIGINAL

Travelers Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets July 1, 1868, \$1,059,605.24

INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS!

Causing Death or Total Disability from

Labor or Business.

ACCIDENT POLICIES written for any term from one month to one year, insuring from \$10,000 in case of fatal accident, or \$5 to \$50 weekly indemnity for totally disabling injuries caused by accident, at an annual cost of \$5 to \$25 per \$1,000, according to occupancy and degree of hazard.

General Accidents.

The General Accident Policies of this Company, under the several rates and classifications, insure against all forms of bodily injury, caused by purely accidental means, within the meaning of the policy, whether it happens while traveling on the street or the farm, in the store, office, mill or workshop, or in any of the lawful and useful avocations of life, such as Dislocations, Fractures, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Gunshot Wounds, Crushing or Mangling, Bites of Mad Dogs or Serpents, Unprovoked Assaults by Robbers or Murderers, Stroke of Lightning, Drown, or injuries from Automobiles, caused such accidental injury immediately and continuously TOTALLY DISABLING the person from labor or business, or causes death within three months from the happening thereof.

Life Insurance.

The TRAVELERS also grants all approved forms of full Life Insurance, at low rates of premium. Term, Annual Life, Non-Forfeitable Annual Life, Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Year Non-Forfeitable Life, and various forms of Non-Forfeitable Endowment Policies, written at rates so much lower than those charged by most mutual companies, as to be equal to a Large Dividend in Advance.

Board of Directors.

Jas. G. Batterson, Hartford George W. Moore, Hartford Gustavus F. Davis, " Jonathan B. Morris, " James L. Jackson, " Jonathan B. Morris, " Marshall Jewell, " Hugh Harrison, " Samuel Woodruff, " C. M. Hollbrook, " Cornelius B. Erwin, N. B. t'n, " Elias F. Spang, Pittsburgh, Ezra H. Baker, Boston, Nathaniel Hall, Buffalo, George M. Pullman, Chicago, Nathaniel Hall, Norwich, Jas. G. Batterson, President, Robert Dennis, Secretary, Charles E. Wilson, Assistant Secretary, Hon. Eliza Wright, Consulting Actuary, Edward V. Preston, General Agent, H. P. Stevens, M.D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

Branch Office, - - San Francisco, NO. 424 CALIFORNIA STREET,

R. H. MAGILL, Manager.

HERBERT BIRD, Cashier,

J. D. HAWKS, City Agent.

nov13

M. WEISS,

[Lately dealer in TOYS and FANCY GOODS, on Kearny street.]

HAS JUST OPENED THE

"Oriental Printing House,"

305 CALIFORNIA STREET, :: North Side,

BETWEEN SANSCOME AND BATTERY,

With the NEWEST and LATEST STYLES of TYPE,

... AND...

THE MOST IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES,

And is prepared to execute all orders for

Carols, Billheads, Circulars, Checks, Receipts,

LETTER HEADINGS, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

... AS ALSO...

All kinds Plain and Ornamental Printing,

ALL KINDS OF BOOK WORK,

In French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese, European, and Oriental Languages.

I respectfully invite the attention of my large circle of acquaintance, and the public, to my above advertisement, and hope to receive a share of their patronage in my profession.

With Regards,

nov6 M. WEISS, Practical Printer.

JOHN G. HEIN,

Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of

French and Domestic

THE HEBREW.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY
Real Estate, Factories, Shipping
and Merchandise, for such time as
may be agreed on. Deposits received in small or
large sums, at interest, by the CALIFORNIA
BUILDING, LOAN, AND SAVINGS BANK, Cali-
fornia street, one door from Sansome street.
JUL THOMAS MOONEY, President.



A BLESSING FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. BOERHAAVE'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS!

Professor HILDEBRAND, a distinguished Physician of Vienna, who has used them for thirty years: says: "They invigorate, purify, and cleanse the Blood, correct and regulate all the secretions, and by purgation, strengthen the body and mind. Give it a trial, and you will find it excellent."

S. WERTHEIMER,
Depot, 219 Commercial street,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Platt's New Music Hall

Großer Ball

von
Der Germania Band,
unter Leitung des Herrn Directors Schmidt,
— an —

Jedem Sonntag Abend.

Eintritt 25 Cents. | Damen frei.
Es label ergeben ein
Siegfried & Bremer.

Steinmann's Hotel,
Ecke der ersten und Mission Straßen,
San Francisco.

John Steinmann, Eigentümer.

Ich erlaube mir die ergebene Anzeige zu machen, daß ich mein seit einer langen Reihe von Jahren zur größten Zufriedenheit meiner Gäste geführtes "Revere House" an Pine Straße aufgegeben habe, da der Platz nicht mehr ausreichte, und obiges Hotel übernommen habe. Daselbe enthält circa 60 der schönsten Zimmer, welche durchaus mit neuen Betten und Meubeln versehen sind. Der Speiseaal ist hell, geräumig und äußerst bequem eingerichtet. In jeder Etage befinden sich einige elegante Badezimmer und meine Bibliothek ist aus der besten Weise jeder Sprache zusammengestellt.

Ich werde nichts unvergütet lassen, meinen Gästen den Aufenthalt in meinem Hotel so angebunden wie möglich zu machen, wodurch ich mit Recht als eines der schönsten San Francisco's bezeichnete. Achtung soll.

my 22. Von Steinmann.

An die achtzehn Damen!

Es ist gewiss der Wunsch jeder Dame, bei Anwesenheit eines Gastes, welche auf Kosten, geschmackvoll gekleidet und schön gemacht zu bekommen.

Deshalb besteht es immer, wo ist ein solcher Schneider?

Gestern nach Washington Straße und fand nach der No.

813 813

überall Dupont, der werdet Ihr zu Eurer Bekleidung finden, daß

Carl Linnatuti

der Qualität ist, der im Palast der Kleider, Trümmer versteckt und in punctiliosester Weise versteckt werden kann.

Auch hatte ich im Begegnungsort meiner Kunden Seitenstoffs

noch unerhörten Trümmer und aller anderer, zum Anteil

gegenüber von kleinen notwendigen Artikeln auf Lager.

aus 22. Carl Linnatuti, 112 Washington Straße.

Trade

MARK.

R. C. KIRBY & CO.,

In order to deal directly with THE TRADE, have

opened a

NEW WAREHOUSE AT

Nos. 425 and 427. BATTERY STREET,

Where may be found all varieties of their well-known brand of HEAVY LEATHER.

CANTRELL, DELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings.

Nos. 34, 36 and 38. BEALE STREET,

Near Mission, SAN FRANCISCO.

A. H. RAPP,

612 Commercial street,

Every description of PRINTING, from a

card to a volume, neatly executed on the most

liberal terms.

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby . . . Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby . . . Geschäftsführer.

San Francisco, November 27, 1868.

Feuilleton.

Tom Kipur

der Versöhnungstag.

Novelle von David Rauha.

(Fortsetzung.)

Nein, in diesem Hause will ich nicht mehr länger bleiben. Wenn ich zu Márkte gehe, ziehst du die alte Jacke immer hinter mir, daß ich hören kann, wie ich mir auch einen christlichen Galan, eben wie meine Mantelfell, halten soll, der mir das große blaue Tuch gegeben haben müßte. Und da kann ich doch schwören, daß ich's in allen Ehren von Ihnen, Herr Wertheim, bekommen. Nein, meine Grundlage erlauben es nicht, mein Ruf leidet zu sehr, ich will mir meinen Schein fordern. Aber, was schwäre ich auch, ist heute Freitag, und ich habe noch Fische zu bereiten, und — Mit einem Satz flog das leichtfüßige Västermaul zur Thüre hinaus.

Was Du auch immer zu fragen hast, Wolf! schalt Wertheim, sind das Dinge, in dem er behaglich seine Hände rieb, so mag ich Euch, nun seit Ihr vernünftig und man kann sie sich von einer soßen Plaußertasse erzählen zu lassen? Überhaupt was kann uns die Diener, das Thun der Brodherrenstafte auf und brachte vor den Augen des Gespannt einen Beutel mit Geld zum Vortheile.

Fahr' mich nur nicht gleich so an, sagte Wölff, was hab' ich denn so Widerrechtliches begangen? Ueber Dinge habe ich blos gesprochen, mit welchen sich längst die Jungen getragen haben. Und warum soll man nicht darüber sprechen? Hätte sie nicht den Joseph Hirsch nehmen können? O, es wird die Stolze noch gereuen.

Västermaul! brummte Wertheim; dann hielt er aber inne, denn Herr Wertheim stellte sein faltes Münzenamtlich bedächtig zur Thüre herein.

Zur Arbeit! herrschte er satonisch den Sprechern zu, und ehe eine Minute verging, hatte das Schreibzimmer wieder das alte Aufsehen gewonnen. Doch wibbeln die Arbeitenden diesmal bald unterbrochen. Es klopft laut an die Thüre und Joseph Hirsch trat mit ungewöhnlicher Ernst ein.

Wo ist der Herr? fragte er, ich muß ihn über eine höchst wichtige Angelegenheit unverblümt sprechen. Ohne sich aus seinem Plaßtum bringen zu lassen, selbst ohne noch den Kopf umzudrehen, zog Herr Wertheim blos an einer Goldehrenzum, die seinen Prinzipal immer das Zeichen gab, daß seine Gezwang im Comptoir notwendig sei. Kurz darauf erschien auch Baruch Meyer, dessen heute ungewöhnlich bleiches Gesicht sich nicht wenig verfinsterte, als er des unwillkommnen Besuchers anstieß.

Was bringt Ihr mir, Hirsch, redete er nach leichtem Gruße ihm an, mit den zehn Beutel hat es doch wohl seine Richtigkeit.

Das werden Ihr am Beutel wissen, Herr Baruch, antwortete Hirsch, indem er einen Baruch auf seine Worte legte. Ich will Euch sprechen, in wichtigen Angelegenheiten hab' ich mit Euch zu reden; deshalb bin ich gekommen in Euer Haus. Doch muß ich mit Euch allein sein.

Weshalb? fragte Baruch, ist es in Geschäft, so redet mir frei heran vor meinen Leuten.

Das will ich doch bleiben lassen, entgegnete Joseph Hirsch mit bedeutamem Grinsen, Euch zu lieb' hab' ich nur diesen Gang gemacht, Euch zu lieb' will ich nur mit Euch allein sprechen.

Baruch, und schritt ihm nach einem Seitenzimmers voran.

Eine angenehme Pause trat ein, als beide in der Stube angelangt waren. Mit dem verblüffendartigsten Gefühl betrachteten sie sich lange und schweigend. Es wurde dem alten Baruch bei diesem Gange so schwer um's Herz, eine innere Verzweiflung, von der er sich selbst nicht Rechenschaft ablegen konnte, nahm in seinem Geiste Platz. Es schien ihm heute etwas Unterbliebtes, Feinberechnetes in Joseph Hirschens Zelle liegen, etwas so Unterdrücktes, Boshaftes hinter etwas, was er nicht versteckte zu lauern, daß ihn ein Schauer ergriff, wenn er ihn anblickte.

Er vermochte kaum den tiefsten Blick dieses Auges anzuhalten; er wandte sich unwillkürlich von ihm weg, und sich so des lästigen Besuchers rath zu entledigen.

So verstrich erst eine ganze Zeit, ohne daß es zwischen ihnen zu einer Mithaltung gekommen war.

Endlich stand Baruch still; er heftete einen scharfen durchbohrenden Blick auf seine Gefährten, und was er in dem Auge des verblüffendartigen Mannes sah, vermochte ihn wohl nicht zu beruhigen. Doch schien ihm sein anhaltendes Schweigen endlich peinlich zu werden. Er entschloß sich, den unangemehmen Zusammenspiel so bald als möglich ein Ende zu machen, und sich so des lästigen Besuchers rath zu entledigen.

Ihr habt verlangt, mich zu sprechen, Hirsch, habt er an, willt Ihr nun auch die Worte haben, mit Euer Geschäft wissen zu lassen?

Sind wir auch sicher vor Überraschung? fragte Joseph Hirsch in einem nachlässigen Tone, ich möchte nicht gern, daß —

Heraus aus, was habt Ihr denn, daß Ihr so gar leicht zu verbrechen begangen?

Dafür sei der Gott Abrahams, Isaacs und Jakobs gelobt, gebenedict und geprüft!

Every description of PRINTING, from a

card to a volume, neatly executed on the most

liberal terms.

Ja, sagte gedehnt Hirsch, ja dafür werdet

Ihr gehalten, und seit auch in meinen Augen ein solcher geweilen.

Gewen! schrie Baruch, Mann, gewesen!

Und das sagt Du mir in meinem Hause!

Außer sich vor Wuth ging er auf ihn zu

und wollte ihn bei der Brust packen.

Halt! rief Hirsch in das Ohr, Ihr macht Euch unglaublich durch Eure Hölle.

Wohl! mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

Baruch, denkt an Euer Kind!

Habt Ihr mich zwang, das öffentlich vor

Zeugen anzuschreien, was ganz eigentl.

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY,
What Cheer House.

Special attention paid to doing up Washing in the best style. Washing returned in time for any steamer or boat leaving the city. All buttons sewed on, and ordinary mending done. Give us a trial.

Laundry Office, What Cheer House.

Nov 21

PACIFIC
FUR EMPORIUM,
H. LIEBES & CO.,
No. 120 Montgomery st.,
Opposite the Occidental Hotel.

THANKFUL FOR THE LIBERAL patronage heretofore bestowed upon us, we beg leave to inform our friends and the public at large, that by recent importation, we have fully completed the best selected, the most desirable and best stock of

All kinds of Furs.

Comprising such an assortment as can only be found in a

FIRST CLASS FUR STORE.

Having our agents all over the Northern Fur Countries to obtain the most desirable Skins for our own use, we are enabled to sell Manufactured Furs, better and cheaper than any other Fur Store in the United States. All the members of our firm are Practical Furriers, being educated in the best Fur Houses in the World, we can give the best satisfaction to those in need and want of a good article in our line.

H. LIEBES & CO.

No. 120 Montgomery street.

Opposite the Occidental Hotel.

DR. A. J. HOFFMANN,
No. 228 BUSH STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.

OFFICE HOURS—From 10 to 11 A.M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P.M.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

FISHER & CO.

Fashionable Hatters,

DESIRE TO INFORM THEIR OLD friends and the public generally that their NEW STORE, No. 300 Montgomery street, corner of Pine, will be open on and after SATURDAY, September 26th, where they will find the most complete assortment of Hats ever offered in the State.

NEW STYLE and FINE GOODS we shall always excel. Our Silk Hats will be unsurpassed in beauty and elegance.

The long experience and ample facilities which we possess enable us to offer great inducements to purchasers at

FISHER & CO'S.

No. 300 Montgomery st., corner Pine.

Nov 25

SON & BRIGGS,

IMPORTERS OF

PIPES

...AND...

SMOKERS' ARTICLES,

SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STS.

WHERE THEY WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE their customers and Friends.

The largest, best and most complete assortment of Pipes and Smokers' Articles to be found in the United States kept constantly on hand, by

SON & BRIGGS.

S. E. Corner Sansome and Sacramento streets

EINSTEIN BROS. & CO.,

REMOVED

To 113, 115 and 117 PINE STREET,

Between Front and Battery. Nov 30

CH. P. KUENNECKE,

Eureka Tea Store!

NO. 223 THIRD STREET,

CORNER OF TEHAMA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, Etc.

Families will find this the best place to purchase Fine and Genuine Tea.

Nothing but the Best Groceries sold.

Give us a call. Nov 20

JOHANSEN'S MUSIC BAND!

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR BALLS, PARTIES, EXCURSIONS, Etc. Etc. at the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Orders can be left at Beck's Photograph Gallery, Clay street, three doors below Kearny, at 403 Union street, and at this office. Nov 20-21

M. BRANDHOFER,
Merchant Tailor,
NO. 513 KEARNY STREET.
Between Sacramento and California.

A Fine Assortment of FRENCH BEAVER CLOTHS constantly on hand. Nov 20

Euch zeugen, daß Ihr Euch nicht werdet können legitimiren. Die Justiz ist bei den gleichen Sachen sehr streng. Ist doch erstaunlich eine Bande Halbminzer eingebrochen und ihnen der Prozeß gemacht worden. Gott, wenn ich nur daran denke, muß ich schon weinen! Seht, ich bin ein guter Mensch und will Euch nicht verderben. Jetzt gebt mir Euer Klärchen, tragt mit mir den halben Schaden, und Alles ist abgemacht.

Ich opfere mein Kind nicht, sprach Baruch Meyer, es kommt, was da wolle, mein Kind opfere ich nicht. Gefällt es dem Himmel, mich zu Grunde zu richten, so geschehe, wie immer, sein Wille. Thut, was Ihr wollt. Der Herr kennt die Reinheit meiner Seele und wird mich abwenden sein Antlitz von mir, wird mich nicht werden lassen zu Schanden vor meinen Feinden. Thut, was Gott beliebt.

Wie Ihr wollt, erwiderte Joseph Hirsch doch lasst Euch ratzen, Mann. Ihr seid aber jetzt aufgeregert, und ich will wiederkommen, wenn Ihr ruhiger seid. Es ist überdies Zeit, daß ich gehe, wir haben Freitag, Morgen Abend beim Ausgang des Sabbath werde ich mit Euren Entschluss holen. Bedient die Sache reiflich. Gott befohlen! Er schob den Riegel vor der Thüre, und ließ den alten Mann in einem furchterlichen Seelenkampfe allein.

Einfühlig und wortarg fand Klara den Vater an diesem Abend, und das fiel ihr nun mehr auf, da er sonst mit der heitersten Selbstzufriedenheit, die sich in geprägter Mittheilung und gab, den Sabbath zu begehen pflegte. Der Auedruck seiner Züge ließ ihn am andern Morgen sehr verändert, er hatte eine schlaflose Nacht zugebracht, mit ein innerer Kampf, mitthele unablöslich in seinem Innern. Das merkte sie wohl, und befragte ihn daher oft theilnehmend nach der Ursache seiner sie im höchsten Grade beängstigenden Unruhe. Baruch wisch den Fragen der Tochter aus, und schügte statt aller Antwort Unmöglichkeit vor. Er zwang sich, um seine eigenermaßen zu beruhigen, sogar zur Heiterkeit; je näher jedoch die Sonne ihrem Untergange sich nahte, je mehr in ihm seine innere Bellemming zu. Der entzückende Augenblick war nicht mehr fern, wo Joseph Hirsch sich die Antwort auf seinen Antrag abholzen kommen würde. Mit finsternen Blicke, geisterbleichen Antlitzen saß er da, die Arme ineinander geschlagen, und blickte starr nach einem Punkte gerade vor sich hin. Zwischen den Regen sich ihre Lippen, leise Laute, die bald wie Ausbrüche der Verzweiflung, bald wie Klage flangen, gingen aus ihnen hervor. So einfach jugend fand ihn Klara. Er gewahre ihren Eintritt nicht, und verharrte in seinem Zustande. Die Tochter legte sich in einiger Entfernung von ihm niedrig und beobachtete ihn schaaf. Er fuhr plötzlich auf. Nein, rief er aus, ich fand ihm mein unzufriedenes Lamm nicht opfern, kann mein Kind nicht den kleinen dieben ließigen und grausamen Tigers Preis geben! Er legte die Hand zuwied an die Stirne. Wie aber? fuhr er fort, soll ich angeklagt werden als Falschmünzer? Gerechter Vater im Himmel, ich bin unschuldig. Du weißt es, meine Hände sind rein, sie wurden nie befleckt durch Verzweiflung und Trug, haben nie gefretzt nach fremdem Gute. Für welche Schuld mag ich büßen? Warum, o Herr, straft Du mich so hart in meinen alten Tagen? — Es kommt was da will, der Herr wird Erbarmen haben, und nicht zugeben, daß ich untergehe in der gestellten Falle! Nein, mein Kind, mein Klärchen, Du sollst nicht büßen, was Dein Vater vielleicht in einigen Tagen verhinderte!

Klara hielt sich nicht länger. Um Gottswillen, rief sie, was ist vorgegangen, Vater? Baruch schaft füchtig zusammen beim Ton ihrer Stimme.

Nichts, mein Kind, entgegnete er endlich, nichts, gar nichts ist vorgefallen. Ich glaube ich bin noch frisch, und meine Phantasie spielt mir hohe Schreckbilder vor. Versteh mich, es wird Alles gut werden!

Beim Schatten meiner Mutter beschwörte ich Dich, mein Vater, rief lebend Kärdchen, und stürzte zu seinen Füßen, rede frei heraus, was ist falsch? Töde Dein Kind nicht durch Dein Schweigen. Lass mich Alles wissen, was Dich angstigt. Sei es noch so schrecklich, Deine Tochter wird stark genug sein, Dein Unglück Dir tragen zu helfen.

Unglück, fuhr Baruch sich vergessend auf. Unglück? Ja ein großes Unglück allerdings ist es! Unschuldig zum Verbrecher gestimmt zu werden, der Berichtung, dem Hohn der Welt anheim zu fallen, den ehrlichen Namen, auf den ich so lange stolz gewesen bin, zu verlieren, — und das Alles ohne Schuld. Dabei wird noch mein Vaterherz über die schreckliche Probe gestellt, — nein, das ertrag' ich nicht! Das geht über Menschenträte!

Entsehnsvoll sprang die Tochter auf. Wie, mein Vater, rief sie, hör' ich recht! In dieser Noth befandst Du Dich, ohne Dein Herz der Tochter zu erschüttern? Gereifer Gott, womit habe ich das verdient, daß Du mich Deines Zutrauens nicht mehr würdig hältst! Auch diesen Vorwurf noch, rief Baruch fämerzoll aus, nun, so sei es denn. Ich will Dir Alles mittheilen.

Er erzählte ihr den ganzen Vorgang mit Joseph Hirsch, wie ihn die Leier schon aus den vorgehenden Blättern kennen zu lernen Gelegenheit fanden. Sieh Du, meine Tochter, schloß er, ich habe der Sache richtig nachgedacht. Wenn die übrigen Verteil eben solche Klüng enthalten, wie die zwei bereits geöffneten, so ist allerdings der Schein gegen mich. Womit soll ich mich auch vertheidigen? Wird man meinen Vertheuerungen trauen? Werde ich zum Schwur geladen werden? Man wird mir den Prozeß machen und —

Halt ein, mein Vater, fiel Klara ein, dahin soll es nicht mit Dir kommen. Deine Tochter verdauft Dir Alles, ist Dir so viel schuldig, — ich will es abtragen. Ich reiche meine Hand dem Banquier Joseph Hirsch.

Wie? rief der Alte aus, mein Kind, Du wolltest!

Ja mein Vater, entgegnete sie, ich bin bereit, dies Opfer meinem Herzen zu bringen. Der Vater wird mich stärken und mir bestreiten in dem großen Kampfe.

Sie richtete sich hoch auf bei diesen Worten, ihr Busen hob sich, ihr Auge funkelte. Das Gefühl, ihrem bedrängten Vater beizustehen, ihn der Schmach zu entziehen, verlieh ihrem Wesen einen Glanz, himmlischer Verklärung. Der Vater stand betrübt vor ihr, vor einer überirdischen Erscheinung. Er staunte die Größe ihres heldenmütigen Entschlusses an, und vermochte anfangs nicht Worte zu finden, die auf ihre Rede zu entgegnen. Bald aber erinnerte er sich, und sprach dann fest und bestimmt: Klärchen, der Vater steht durch dich vor mir, das soll ihm niemand schaden. Einem Entschluss, der Deinem schönen Herzen Ehre macht, bestimmen, wie ich billigen können. Soll ich erblühen die Laube in den Händen des Gevers? Ja, dieser Mensch ist ärger denn ein blutdürstiges Raubthier. Jetzt durchschau' ich ihn, und wundern muß ich mich, wie ich ihn so lange verfehren konnte. Nein, das soll ihm niemanden nicht gelingen. Dies würde mich ärger treffen, denn unverdient Schande, Strafe und Tod! Beim großen Gott dort über den Wolken, bei dem heiligen Geiste, das auf dem Berge Sinai durch den Mann Gottes mitgetheilt worden, bei allen unsern frommen Vorfahren, bei meinem Leben und bei meiner Seligkeit, nie darf dieser Mensch Dich mein neinen. Möge der ganze Himmel Schadas mein Haupt treffen, mögen meine Freunde über mich triumphiren und sich an meinem Falle weiden, — ich werde es nicht überleben können; aber ich werde mit freiem, reinem Bewußtsein dahinstecken, mein brechendes Auge wird nicht im Erblassen fallen auf das geschlachtete Opferlamm! Sei ruhig, mein Täubchen, vertraue dem Himmel, er wird helfen. Er fasste die weinende Tochter in die Arme und drückte einen Kuss auf ihre Stirn. Dann schüttete er.

Sobald der Sabbath geendet, befahl er dem eintretenden Dienner, daß Du zu dem Herrn Joseph Hirsch und berichtest ihm von mir, daß er seinen Besuch mir heute Abend, wie für immer, erüppen und ihm möge, was ihm gut und recht scheint. Hörest Du?

Um Gotteswillen, mein Vater, rief Clara, was thust Du, nun ist Alles verloren, o, ich sehe es kommen das gräßliche Unheil. Er wird Dich verderben. Und ich, ich bin die Schuldige, ich bin es, die den Vater in den unabrebbaren Abgrund stürzt!

Sie sah kraftlos, betrübt von der Gewalt eines innerlich wütenden, übermännischen Schmerzes zusammen. Baruch Meyer rief angstlich die weibliche Dienerschaft herbei, befahl ihr, sorgte die Tochter zu hüten, und überwältigt von den heftigsten Empfindungen des tiefsten Leids verließ er rasch das Zimmer und schloß sich auf sein einfaches Gemach zurückgezogen, ein.

Die Nacht verbrach ihm

rubig. Beim Aufbruch des Tages erhob er sich und zog Erfundungen über das Leben der Tochter ein. Was er erfuhr, vermochte ihn keineswegs zu beruhigen. Auch sie hatte eine schlaflose Nacht zugebracht und bis an den Morgen in fiebiger Phantasiengelegenheit gelegen. Jetzt war sie, matt und abgespannt, vor Kurzem ein leichter Schlummer gefunden. Der Vater wollte sie nicht stören; auch traute er sich nicht Stärke genug zu, den Anblick des unglücklichen Kindes ertragen zu können. Er ging daher in das Comptoir, wo er bis gegen Mittag arbeitete; dann zog er sich wieder in seine Einzelheit zurück.

Herr Bernhard arbeitete indef ununterbrochen an seinem Pulte fort. Es herrschte wieder die gewohnte Stille in der Schreibstube, wo alle bei ihren Büchern beschäftigt waren. Die altwäterliche Wanduhr piekerte laut und geschwängig in das Knattern der Feder ein. Sonst war Alles ruhig; da wurden plötzlich schwere Tritte auf der Flur gehört, die sich der Thüre näherten. Neugierig blickten die jüngeren Commiss nach derselben, während Herr Bernhard ruhig fort schrieb. Die Thüre öffnete sich und vier Polizeioffizienten traten ein. Alle Schreiber, außer Herrn Bernhard, legten die Feder nieder.

Die Nacht verbrach ihm

rubig. Beim Aufbruch des Tages erhob er sich und zog Erfundungen über das Leben der Tochter ein. Was er erfuhr, vermochte ihn keineswegs zu beruhigen. Auch sie hatte eine schlaflose Nacht zugebracht und bis an den Morgen in fiebiger Phantasiengelegenheit gelegen. Jetzt war sie, matt und abgespannt, vor Kurzem ein leichter Schlummer gefunden. Der Vater wollte sie nicht stören; auch traute er sich nicht Stärke genug zu, den Anblick des unglücklichen Kindes ertragen zu können. Er ging daher in das Comptoir, wo er bis gegen Mittag arbeitete; dann zog er sich wieder in seine Einzelheit zurück.

Herr Bernhard arbeitete indef ununterbrochen an seinem Pulte fort. Es herrschte wieder die gewohnte Stille in der Schreibstube, wo alle bei ihren Büchern beschäftigt waren. Die altwäterliche Wanduhr piekerte laut und geschwängig in das Knattern der Feder ein. Sonst war Alles ruhig; da wurden plötzlich schwere Tritte auf der Flur gehört, die sich der Thüre näherten. Neugierig blickten die jüngeren Commiss nach derselben, während Herr Bernhard ruhig fort schrieb. Die Thüre öffnete sich und vier Polizeioffizienten traten ein. Alle Schreiber, außer Herrn Bernhard, legten die Feder nieder.

Die Nacht verbrach ihm

rubig. Beim Aufbruch des Tages erhob er sich und zog Erfundungen über das Leben der Tochter ein. Was er erfuhr, vermochte ihn keineswegs zu beruhigen. Auch sie hatte eine schlaflose Nacht zugebracht und bis an den Morgen in fiebiger Phantasiengelegenheit gelegen. Jetzt war sie, matt und abgespannt, vor Kurzem ein leichter Schlummer gefunden. Der Vater wollte sie nicht stören; auch traute er sich nicht Stärke genug zu, den Anblick des unglücklichen Kindes ertragen zu können. Er ging daher in das Comptoir, wo er bis gegen Mittag arbeitete; dann zog er sich wieder in seine Einzelheit zurück.

Herr Bernhard arbeitete indef ununterbrochen an seinem Pulte fort. Es herrschte wieder die gewohnte Stille in der Schreibstube, wo alle bei ihren Büchern beschäftigt waren. Die altwäterliche Wanduhr piekerte laut und geschwängig in das Knattern der Feder ein. Sonst war Alles ruhig; da wurden plötzlich schwere Tritte auf der Flur gehört, die sich der Thüre näherten. Neugierig blickten die jüngeren Commiss nach derselben, während Herr Bernhard ruhig fort schrieb. Die Thüre öffnete sich und vier Polizeioffizienten traten ein. Alle Schreiber, außer Herrn Bernhard, legten die Feder nieder.

Die Nacht verbrach ihm

rubig. Beim Aufbruch des Tages erhob er sich und zog Erfundungen über das Leben der Tochter ein. Was er erfuhr, vermochte ihn keineswegs zu beruhigen. Auch sie hatte eine schlaflose Nacht zugebracht und bis an den Morgen in fiebiger Phantasiengelegenheit gelegen. Jetzt war sie, matt und abgespannt, vor Kurzem ein leichter Schlummer gefunden. Der Vater wollte sie nicht stören; auch traute er sich nicht Stärke genug zu, den Anblick des unglücklichen Kindes ertragen zu können. Er ging daher in das Comptoir, wo er bis gegen Mittag arbeitete; dann zog er sich wieder in seine Einzelheit zurück.

Herr Bernhard arbeitete indef ununterbrochen an seinem Pulte fort. Es herrschte wieder die gewohnte Stille in der Schreibstube, wo alle bei ihren Büchern beschäftigt waren. Die altwäterliche Wanduhr piekerte laut und geschwängig in das Knattern der Feder ein. Sonst war Alles ruhig; da wurden plötzlich schwere Tritte auf der Flur gehört, die sich der Thüre näherten. Neugierig blickten die jüngeren Commiss nach derselben, während Herr Bernhard ruhig fort schrieb. Die Thüre öffnete sich und vier Polizeioffizienten traten ein. Alle Schreiber, außer Herrn Bernhard, legten die Feder nieder.

Die Nacht verbrach ihm

rubig. Beim Aufbruch des Tages erhob er sich und zog Erfundungen über das Leben der Tochter ein. Was er erfuhr, vermochte ihn keineswegs zu beruhigen. Auch sie hatte eine schlaflose Nacht zugebracht und bis an den Morgen in fiebiger Phantasiengelegenheit gelegen. Jetzt war sie, matt und abgespannt, vor Kurzem ein leichter Schlummer gefunden. Der Vater wollte sie nicht stören; auch traute er sich nicht Stärke genug zu, den Anblick des unglücklichen Kindes ertragen zu können. Er ging daher in das Comptoir, wo er bis gegen Mittag arbeitete; dann zog er sich wieder in seine Einzelheit zurück.

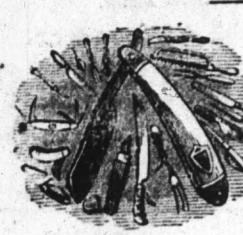
Herr Bernhard arbeitete indef ununterbrochen an seinem Pulte fort. Es herrschte wieder die gewohnte Stille in der Schreibstube, wo alle bei ihren Büchern beschäftigt waren. Die altwäterliche Wanduhr piekerte laut und geschwängig in das Knattern der Feder ein. Sonst war Alles ruhig; da wurden plötzlich schwere Tritte auf der Flur gehört, die sich der Thüre näherten. Neugierig blickten die jüngeren Commiss nach derselben, während Herr Bernhard ruhig fort schrieb. Die Thüre öffnete sich und vier Polizeioffizienten traten ein. Alle Schreiber, außer Herrn Bernhard, legten die Feder nieder.

Die Nacht verbrach ihm

rubig. Beim Aufbruch des Tages erhob er sich und zog

THE HEBREW.

PRICE Ahead Again!



A majority of the committee on Cutlery decided in favor of M. PRICE for the Best Work. Hear the Report. We, the undersigned, appointed Judges of Cutlery, do hereby certify that M. PRICE has the best work & style of patterns on exhibition.

HENRY WHEELER,
W. J. LELAN,
A. W. REAY.

The following Certificate of Merit the Executive Committee can't deprive me of:

We the undersigned, having tried PRICE'S CARVING KNIVES, take pleasure in saying that they are the best we have ever used.

A. W. Teakle,
A. Donohoe,
W. A. P. Abbott,
William B. Johnston,
Gen. David D. Colton,
Col. Charles James,
W. P. Babcock,
I. Ward Eaton,
R. C. Rogers,
Gen. T. N. Cazneau,
Ben C. Howard,
T. L. Raymond,
W. Raymond,
Geo. Hewson, M.D.,
John Sullivan,
W. A. Woodward,
L. Pickering,
James J. Ayres.

NO. 110 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Bush and Sutter.
se23-3m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS FOR NEW YORK, JAPAN & CHINA,

Will be despatched as follows:

LEAVE THE NEW WHARF AT THE CORNER OF FIRST AND MONTGOMERY, at eleven A.M. of the following dates for PANAMA, connecting via Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th of each month.

Steamship L. A. Franconia on the 1st, touches at

Mazatlan. All touch at Acapulco on the 14th, expected to connect with the French Trans-Atlantic Co.'s steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America. Through tickets can be obtained.

Departure of 14th is expected to connect with English steamer for Southampton South America, and Australia and the P. & R. Co. Steamer from Central America. Through tickets can be obtained.

The following Steamships will be despatched on dates as given below:

Nov. 6.—CONSTITUTION, Capt. Wm. Hudson, connecting with ALASKA, Capt. Gray.

Nov. 13.—COLUMBIA, Capt. W. F. Lapidge, connecting with OCEAN QUEEN Capt. King.

Nov. 21st.—COLORADO, Capt. E. S. Farnsworth, connecting with HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Conner.

Nov. 30th.—SAMARITAN, Capt. W. H. Parker, connecting with ARAGON, Capt. Maury.

Passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendants free.

All steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the Cunard, Inman and American Steamship Lines can be obtained at the P. & R. Co.'s office in San Francisco, where may also be obtained orders for passage from Liverpool or Southampton to San Francisco either via New York or St. Thomas.

Through Tickets to Australia can be obtained via the above lines. Holders of orders will be required to identify themselves to the Agents in England.

For Merchandise and Freight, for New York and Way Ports, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, corner of Sacramento and Laddendorf streets.

my31 OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.

ALBERT KUNER, Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed in the best manner.

No. 611 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO. e27

CARD TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

WE HAVE THIS DAY TRANSferred to Messrs. R. E. WASHBURN & CO., the sole Agency for California for the sale of our Pianos, and have by special arrangement enabled them to furnish them at factory prices.

Baltimore, May 14th, 1868.

cc30 WM. KNABE & CO.

NOTICE.

On and After MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1868, and until further notice, the County Court will hold its sessions in the building known as "Morton's Building," situated on the south side of Post street, between Kearny and Dupont. By order of the Court.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

County Clerk.

For Wm. HARNEY, Deputy County Clerk.

October 24, 1868. oc30

OFFICES: At Gray's Music Store; at Hammer & Russ' Toy Store; and at Schuhman's Cigar store, corner Montgomery and Market sts.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR

Balls, Parties, Parades, Concerts,

SERENADES, EXCURSIONS, THEATRES,

ETC., ETC.

From One to Any Number of Instruments.

Music Arranged. no30

EUREKA TIN EMPORIUM.

BEARWALD BROS. 1134 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Stoves, and all kinds of Tinware conveniently on hand at Lowest Prices. oc16

MARKS & BRO., A UCTION AND...

Commission Merchants
Salesroom, 421 KEARNY ST.,
Bet. California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Advances made on Consignments.

1

CANTON TEA STORE!

BUCKELEW & BOLTON (successors to Haskell & Buckle) have the largest stock of Groceries to be found in the city, and have reduced their prices, as follows:

SUGAR.

1 lbs. White Sugar for \$1.00

5 lbs. Light Brown do. 1.00

10 lbs. Good Brown do. 1.00

15 lbs. Granulated do. 1.00

COFFEE.

5 lbs. Green Coffee for \$1.00

3 lbs. Pure Ground Java do. 1.00

CHOICE TEAS.

Japan Tea, 75c

Oolong Tea, 60c

Gunpowder and Young Hyson. 75c

FLOUR.

Good Family Flour per bag. \$1.75

Extra Family Flour, per bag. 2.00

BUTTER.

Choice Roll Butter. 30c

All other goods sold equally low, and every article guaranteed. Come and see for yourselves, and do not buy if you are not suited. Store, No. 514 Market street, running through to Sutter, below Montgomery. BUCKELEW & BOLTON.

Meals at all hours. sell

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Parties who want to buy Handsome, Durable and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. se2

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

THE HEBREW.

ASSMANN & NEUBERT,
Wholesale Dealers in
Butter, Cheese, Eggs,
LARD, HONEY,
Cranberries, Marinated Herrings, Parmesan
Cheese, Sardines, Sardellen, Sweet Oil,
Butter without salt, etc.
NO. 10 CALIFORNIA MARKET,
San Francisco. ap17

TIME & LABOR SAVED
BY USING

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED
Washing Powder!
TRY IT!
DOES NOT INJURE THE CLOTHES!
S. S. CO. also Manufacture Superior
BETTER SINGE SOAP,
...AND...
EXTRA ADAMANTINE CANDLES!
Equal to Eastern Manufacture.
Get a sample of their goods and give them a trial. Sold by all grocers.
Manufactured at 204 Sacramento st.

THE "SPLENDID"

Is the best known Tonic—its aroma and taste are delicious.

THE "SPLENDID!"

An appetizer and invigorator, manufactured by

WERTHEIMER & WATTERMAN,
219 Commercial st., San Francisco.
jy3

JOHN CARROLL,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

French Brandies,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
305 and 307 FRONT ST.,
Between Commercial and Sacramento.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Reduction in Prices!

PAPER HANGINGS!
500,000 Rolls,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER IN THE
State and a still further reduction in prices to the trade. No let up on importation on account of home manufacture as long as Gold is 1:60. All first class buyers are requested to examine our stock before purchasing.

G. W. CLARK,
sel6 Notheast cor. of Clay and Sansomsts.

H. HORST,
Apothecary and Chemist,
EAGLE DRUG STORE,
COR. OF TAYLOR and EDDY STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TAKE NOTICE.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Bellingham Bay Coal delivered in any part of the city at \$12 per ton; also, Mount Diablo at \$10 per ton, and any other Coal at Reduced Rates, by

L. JAAFFE,
126 SUTTER STREET, bet. Montgomery and Kearny streets.

HOME MANUFACTURED
SAFES,
Every Size; Fire and Burglar Proof.

HOUSE SAFES,
For preservation of silver ware and jewelry against thieves. These Safes are very useful and elegant.

LOUIS CHELY,
815 BATTERY ST., bet. Broadway and Vallejo.

AMERICAN TONTINE
LIFE & SAVINGS INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.
ALL POLICIES ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY are non-ferable.

Dividends on the contribution plan. Thirty days grace allowed on Renewal Premiums. Particular attention is called to the TONTINE DEPARTMENT (the only one in the United States which provides, for OLD AGE, as Life Insurance, for EARLY DEATH, the survivors to the Tontine Fund inheriting on the real maturity principle, the subscriptions of all deceased subscribers, divided yearly or accumulated for a term of years).

W. H. BRUNER,
Medical Examiner for San Francisco.
A. F. TILDEN,
General Agent for California.

OFFICE, 406 Montgomery street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

jy3

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.
SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,
518 and 520 California street,
Opposite California Mar et, San Francisco.
AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY,
Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his products.

de18

618

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18